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HOME COMPANION.

VOL. XVIII. No. 11.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOVEMBER, 1898.

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year

OUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Sunrise of the Poor.

A darkened hut, outlined against the sky,
A forward-sloping field, some cedar trees,
Gaunt grasses, stirred by the awakening
breeze,
And nearer, where the grayer shadows lie,
within a small, paled square, one may

Within a small, paled square, one may descry The beds wherein the poor first taste of where dewey rose vines shed their spicy

Above the dramless ashes, silently.

Alonely woman leans there bent and gray.
Outlined in part against the shadowed hill,
In part against the sky, in which the day
segins to blaze—O earth, so sweet, so still!
The woman sighs, and draws a long, deep
breath;

breath; It is the call to labor, not to death. -Robert Burns Wilson, in The Century.

The Value of Fresh Air.

The admitted advantage of an outdoor life in many morbid conditions, and notably in consumption, seems to point to the conclusion that there is something definitely injurious in the indoor life which is now the common mode of existence among civ

It is a striking and startling thing that the mere removal of a patient into the open air should lower his fever, should remove his night sweats, and take away his hectic, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that if these symptoms are removed by the purity of the air outside, they must have been largely caused by the impurity

of the air within the house. Nor have we any right to assume that it is the consumptive only who suffers. Doubtless the healthy struggle against and overcome evil influences before which those who are tuberculosis succumb, but that is not to say that in the struggle we do not suffer, and, indeed, the facts recently brought forward are sufficient to show that stuffy life of warmth and comfort which civilized man now "enjoys" is bad for the health even of the healthiest.

We make our windows fit, we pad our doors we shiver at a draught, we surround ourselves with woollen curtains, dusty carpets, and fluffy, luxurious upholstery; we breathe the same air over and over again, and then we wonder that we are not strong and vigorous. The fact is we are daily using up the expherant vitality with which nature has provided us in struggling against artificial conditions.

How powerful for evil, how deteriorating these conditions are, is shown by the fact that their mere removal gives back to the consumptive that vitality which enables him

Fresh air is not a thing to be taken in little doses once a day, but a thing to live on.-London Hospital.

Learning to Sleep.

Dr. Learned's lecture before the Woman's Health Protective Association, of Philadelphia, entitled "How to Sleep Without Narcotics," contains some remarkable state-

"The method is so quiet as not even to disturb a sleeping companion. The method is warranted equal to a long walk, or even sawing wood.

'First, of course, the sufferer is in bed. the breathing is to be reduced to something like six respirations a minute, no more; we usually indulge in sixteen or eighteen. And they must be long and deep, which, as we all know, is really fatiguing. Besides, the eyes must be open wide, like the heroine's in a melodrama when she discovers herself in the villain's power-at each inha ation, and closed at the exhalation, and all this every time. This gives an action of the atmosphere-of course the window is open-on some part of the eye.

"Supposing you have mastered this much of the prescription, the next step is to hold up one's head a quarter of an inch, so that no support comes from the bed or pillow. This will be at the expense of a tremen dous amount of vital energy, and will convince the dullest that his head holds more than he had ever imagined. A minute will be about the length of time this can be endured. Then hold up a foot, so that the entire leg shall have no support, as long as Then the other, 'not forgetting to remember' the breathing and eye-opening and shutting.

"No noisy gymnastics, but quite like work. One will work in variations, too, double up the fists in pugilistic fashion, and draw up the muscles of the arm. This is equal to a ten-mile walk, and will have produced a condition which induces sleep.

"The reason people don't go to sleep is that the mental machinery is not shut, off. The shafts are running, and at least one belt is still on, thinking-with a capital T is going on. And this thinking is the very business which must be stopped, for sleep is repair, and every machine, human or not. must have repair."-Exchange.

Meat Versus Vegetables.

Should man be carnivorous or herbivorous? That is a long-debated question which goes back to the days of Pythagoras. Jean Jacques Rousseau was a stickler for the vegetable diet exclusively and Helvetius was in favor of meat. Now the quarrel has broken out again in England, having been started by a long and carnivorous report to the Royal Academy of Medicine by Dr. Vigsford, and followed up by the establishment of a new society of meat eaters. It is well known that in England the vegetarians are extremely numerous. They have made a sort of religion of their diet and have built a little church of their own, outside of which, of course, there is no salvation. The Loudon society of vegetarians has 4,000 members. It was doubless their xcessive zeal that brought about a reaction, and induced the roast-beef eaters to form themselves into a regular society. According to Dr. Vigsford, there is little or ho truth in their doctrine, and his new plea for meat is based upon curious observa-

For several days he experimented on parrows. He gave them absolutely nothing to eat at first, and then gave to onehalf the number meat and to the others grain. The former digested the meat and others could not assimilate the grain and died. Renewing the experi- Public Health Journal.

ments of William Edwards, Starck and Haller, he found in his own case, by means of a dynamometer, that his muscular strength increased in constant proportion by following entirely a meat diet. Finally he brings out evidence that he considers extremely important. During the time when the railroad from Paris to Rouen was being built, French and English workmen were employed. The latter worked very much more rapidly than the French. They gained at least one-third upon the French workmen. The engineers then determined to put the Frenchmen upon the same diet as the Englishmen. They substituted roast leaf for heaville and rear and at the and beef for bouille and soup, and at the end of a few weeks the work done by the two gangs was exactly equal. Dr. Vigsford concludes by saying that the animal diet is not only preferable to the vegetable, but that taken in a reasonable quantity, one can exclude all other kinds of food with an immense advantage to health. Although an immense advantage to health. Although supported by observations and experiments, this latter principle will appear, doubtless, somewhat exaggerated to those who are not in the fight and who will be wise, in holding fast to the precepts of their fathers and eating both vegetables and meat. Man is omnivorous, as Buffon said.—New York "Courrier des Estats Unis."

Severed Artery.

Promptly apply pressure above the wound, that is between it and the heart. To do this take a narrow-folded bandage, tie a knot in the center, place this kno over the line of the severed artery and tie it loosely but with a firm knot around the limb. Introduce a stick under the bandage and twist it around until it is tight enough to stop all bleeding. Having accomplished this the next thing is to dress the Cleanse it well with cold water and borax, four tablespoonfuls of borax to one pint of water, and bring the gaping edges close together and apply strips of adhesive plas-ter to keep in position, bandage up, and if inflammation ensues bathe frequently with the borax water.

Disinfectants.

No one feels like making a special exertion at this season of the year, and it is necessary that something should be done to destroy the miasmatic effect of decaying vegetation. Disinfectants should be thoroughly used in the vicinity of the house in

cents' worth of the crystals in a pail of boiling water and sprinkle it in | Medical Record, New York. any tainted spots .- N. Y. Tribune.

Temperance a Physiological Necessity.

The influence of all drugs which affect the nervous system must be in the direction of disintegration. The healthy mind stands in clear and normal relations with nature It feels pain as pain. It feels action as The drug which conceals pain, or gives false pleasure when pleasure does not exist, forces a lie upon the nervous system. The drug which disposes to reverie rather than to work, which makes us feel well when we are not well, destroys the sanity of life. All stimulants, narcotics, tonics, which affect the nervous system in whatever way, reduce the truthfulness of sensation, thought, and action. Toward insanity all such influences lead; and their effect, though slight it be, is of the same nature as mania. The man who would see clearly, think thoughtfully and act effectmust avoid them all. Emergency aside, he can not safely force upon his neryous system even the smallest falsehood And here lies the one great unanswerable argument for total abstinence; not abstinence from alcohol alone, but from all nerve poisons and emotional excesses .-David S. Jordan, in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

Cause of Hives.

The most distressing eruption, known medically as urticaria, and popularly also as nettle rash, hardly needs a description, for there is scarcely any one who has not at some time in his life suffered from it more or less. It consists in the sudden appearance of one or more puffy swellings the skin, hard and of a whitish or pinkish color, which itch and burn and sting intolerably. Those wheals may be no larger round than a pea, or they may be of the size of a silver dollar or even larger. They usually last only a few hours or a few minutes, but may persist for a day or more. Sometimes they keep coming out in successive crops on the same or different parts of the body. The wheals generally disappear as rapidly as they come, and with them disappears every sign of the eruption except, perhaps, the marks of the finger nails which the sufferer has dug into his skin in the vain effort to quiet the itching. The causes of hives are numerous, but in the greater number of cases they are referable to some error in diet. Some people cannot eat shell fish of any kind without paying for their indiscretion by an attack of urticaria; others are similarly affected by some kinds of berries or nuts, or by certain drugs. Irritations of the skin by medicinal applications, such as arnica or iodine, by poisons such as that of the nettle or of certain insects, or by the underclothing, as well as the action of New England had some, and in the West a very low temperature, may also produce an eruption of hives. If it is possible to discover the cause and to remove it, the exceptions higher than a year ago. York treatment of urticaria becomes a very simple matter. While the eruption lasts the itching and stinging may be relieved somewhat by bathing the parts in a strong solution of bicarbonate of soda, borax, household ammonia, alcohol or vinegar and water. A useful application is carbolic acid. one part in 30 parts of water, with a little glycerine. Sometimes an ointment contain ing carbolic acid, borax or boracic acid. zinc or chloroform is very grateful.-The

The "Fruit Cure."

According to a health expert, blanched almonds give the highest nerve or brain and muscle food, and the man who wishes to keep up his brain power will do well to include them in his bill-of-fare. Juicy fruits give nerve or brain food. Apples supply the brain with rest. Prunes are said to afford proof against nervousness. They should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver. It has been proved that fruits do not have the same effect upon everybody. Some men can not eat apples without suffering from acute dyspepsia. "Fruit cure" is a form of treatment which is quite the rage in continental Europe now with persons suffering from According to a health expert, blanched Europe now with persons suffering from real or imaginary maladies. The New York Times says:

In the tenth century, many medical authorities became enthusiastic in their writings over the remarkable curative virtues of grapes; while a certain Van Sweeten, of a more modern date, is said to have recommended in special cases the eating of twenty pounds of strawberries a day. The same gentleman also reports a case of phthisis healed by strawberries, and cites cases in which maniacs have gained their reason by the exclusive use of cherries. These instances savor of the ridiculous, but there is no doubt that the so-called grape cure for indigestion and other evils is carried on in many places on the continent, and that people take themselves to Meran, Vevay, Bingen, or to Italy and the south of France with the intention of devoting six weeks to the cure, during which time they are expected to have gradually accomplished the feat of consuming from three to eight pounds of grapes daily. Grapes are said to exercise a salutary action on the nervous system and to favor the formation of fat—that is to say, when fruit of good quality is employed; if the grapes are not sufficiently ripe and are watery and sour, the patient may lose rather than gain weight. The valuable results obtained by a fruit diet in cases of dyspepsia are

due to the fact that the noxious germs habitually present in the alimentary canal do not thrive in fruit juices.

That fruit is a most valuable article of food can not be denied, and that many discusses many har greatly handled by a discussion of the cases. eases may be greatly benefited by a diet largely composed of fruit is true enough. It is a fact, too, that the majority of people eat more meat than they require. Meat eaten once a day is sufficient for a person not engaged in manual labor or who does cesspool and sewers, and wherever the presence of decay makes itself apparent. large number of the complaints contracted The whitewashing of cellars, outhouses and even fences in the vicinity of the house, which are not finished in any other way, will do much toward the disinfection of the air as well as the drying up of damp places, which might otherwise breed decay. Chloride of lime of the best quality is a valuable disinfectant. A good solution of chloride of lime is made by dissolving four

chloride of lime is made by dissolving four | Semi-starvation would answer the purpose ounces in a gallon of cold water. Copperas is another safe and valuable disinfectant. Work lies chiefly indoors, a mixed and valuable disinfectant. ried diet is most conducive to good health.

New Zealand has adopted a new plan neither hauled to a jail nor soaked with solutions of gold. First of all he is conducted to a studio and photographed in all Copies of his likeness are stricken off and sent to all the public-house keepers in the district, with strict orders that the person portrayed shall either not be served for a certain period of time or that he shall be carefully watched at the bar and be prevented from taking any more drink than is

-Here is a Russian remedy for coughs and colds: Make a strong tea of eider flowers which can be purchased dry at any drug store; sweeten it well with honey. Drink a cupful of this tea after retiring and keep the body well covered. It will throw one in a perspiration to which even a hard cold will yield.

-A mixture for removing grease spots from clothing is composed of four parts of alcohol to one of ammonia, and about onehalf as much ether as ammonia. Apply the liquid to the spots and then rub diligently the spots and clear water. The alcohol and ether dissolve the grease and the ammonia forms a lather of it, which is washed out with the water.

New Cider Will Be Wanted.

A profitable season in the cider and vinegar industry is among the reasonable probabilities in view of the favorable surroundings. The new season, now so near at hand, will not find a burdensome carryover from last year, going prices are higher and the inquiry is fair for both imme diate and autumn delivery. Equally important is the established fact of only a moderate apple crop, with nothing like the pressure of offerings noted two years ago when the yield was so enormous. This means a lessened supply of apples which ordinarily are taken for cider purposes and for the evaporators. All these potent factors are brought out through an investigation just completed by Orange Judd Farmer among orchardists and manufacturer of and dealers in cider and cider vinegar. As shown in our special report relating to winter apples, so with soft autumn "cider" stock, the outlook is for only a moderate yield. New England will have a good many summer apples and so will Michigan and parts of a few other States of the Middle West: but in the main our returns from county correspondents point to only fair prospective yield. Stocks of old cider and cider vinegar are generally very much smaller than a year ago. In the cider belt of Eastern

New York only 10 to 40 per cent, as much cider stock is now on hand as last July; our reports indicate perhaps half as much as last season. Prices are, with occasional State manufacturers on a large scale quote current rates on cider vinegar 8@9c gallon, including barrels, at the mill in car lots. The price a year ago was 61/208c. In Michigan manufacturers are getting 8@8½c. in a large way compared with 6@7c. last year. Further West the price is close to 9@9½c., or a fair advance over 12 months ago. At existing quotations. there is a measurably satisfactory out-ward movement at this, the fag end of a crop year; the market lacks particular erate of himself and host,

snap, as is to be expected, yet there is much figuring on business for the coming season. Here and there calers have re-duced their asked prices in order to stim-ulate trade, meeting with success in this direction. Certain jobbers bought heavily duced their asked prices in order to stimulate trade, meeting with success in this direction. Certain jobbers bought heavily last fall at low prices then existing, and such are still amply supplied. But in the main stocks will be well cleaned up by the time the cider presses are thoroughly at work. New cider and cider vinegar should therefore meet with ready reception from the trade. Our correspondents among

from the trade. Our correspondents among leading manufacturers and dealers are enleading manufacturers and dealers are encouraged and thus write of the outlook for next season's trade, particularly through August, September and October. The old fight, however, must be continued against the adulterated product, and what is even worse, against thoroughly fictitious goods under the guise of cider vinegar. One of our best posted correspondents, living in the Hudson Valley, writes: "I think if there were double the quantity of goods on hand they could be readily sold—if we could only get rid of mixed vinegar competition."

vinegar competition." As for prices to be paid farmers for cider apples it is too early to know definitely. Our returns from New York report the outlook for summer apples poor to fair, but include few or no actual bids for cider stock. Ohio has only a moderate showing of soft varieties with few bids noted. Michigan will have a good many noted. Michigan will have a good many summer and fall apples, and the prospect is for low prices paid at the cider mills. In the West prospects are variable; cider makers in Eastern Kansas are paying 18@30c. per 100 pounds for apples; some bids in Arkansas, \$1@1.50 per barrel. Scattering bids are reported in New England, but not enough to form any idea of the general level of prices to be paid for cider stock; a few report at 20c. ser 100 pounds.

stock; a few report at 20c. per 100 pounds, but such bids only tentative, and to be finally determined by the actual offerings in August. As a whole there are reasons for expecting a continuance of a healthy condition of the cider and vinegar trade.— American Agriculturist.

Mulching Gooseberries.

The reason so many fail to have satisfac-The reason so many fall to have satisfactory gooseberries is that they fail to remember that this bush is a lover of coolness and moisture, particularly the European varieties of it. And even our native sort is found in shady woods and hedgerows in the Northern and Western States, where the surrounding bushes afford it some shade. The European gooseberry is of a distinct species, and fourishes only in climates much cooler in summer than ours is. It is not moist air alone that it needs in order to hours, but an accordance combined. Three years ago, when visiting England, the season—June and July—was an exceedingly dry one, no rain July-was an exceedingly dry one, no rain falling for, I think, nearly two months. The gooseberries did not mind it, but kept up their foliage in good health and rinened full crop of fruit. I do not think milder of the leaf is known there, and this, as is well understood, is what is the trouble here. Both leaves and fruit mildew for curing drunkards. The offender is Spraying is now so much practised that fungus diseases are not feared as they were, and with its aid more may be done with this European fruit than has been his inebriate glory. Then he is taken home. possible before. My own spraying experiments lead me to believe that a bush or tree kent healthy several years in succession by spraying becomes in the end more robust and better able to resist diseases. I have had fruit trees so treated which were brought to a much bigher standard of health than before by it. It would not be too much to expect the same result from the spraying of the gooseberry. It is not coolness overhead that this bush only needs; it is just as important, or more, that it be secured, too, for the root, This can be obtained in several ways. It is practicable for the amateur to pile loose stones about his bushes, which is one of the best ways. The commercial grower will find mulching with grass clippings a good plan. And it must not be thought that the foreign sorts only want this cooling material. Our native ones will be very much the better for being treated in the same way .- Practical Farmer.

Popular Science.

-Fish, as a rule, increase in weight and length every year up to their death. -Matter weighing one pound on the moon's surface if transferred to the earth would weigh six pounds.

-From the cochineal insects are obtained the gorgeous carmines, the crimson, scarlet and purple lakes. -According to the computations of Prof. Hamy the black race embraces about one-

tenth of the living members of the human species, or one hundred and fifty million individuals. -Polar bears have been known to live in captivity for a great number of years. Two are said to have been in the Zoolog-

ical Gardens for twenty-three years, and thirty-four years, respectively. -In the great volcanic district of Iceland there is a whole mountain composed of eruptive clays and pure white sulphur,

beautiful grotto penetrates the western slope to an unknown depth. -The normal pumping capacity of the heart is seventy strokes a minute, that is, 100.800 strokes in twenty-four hours, by which it sends about forty thousand pounds of blood through the lungs and

-Lake Superior is 1,008 feet deep, 601 feet of this body being above sea level and 407 below it. The bottom of this great lake is about 375 feet deeper down than the channels giving admittance to New York harbor. Lake Erie's greatest depth is 210 feet.

-The hieroglyphic writings from which some persons suppose an alphabet was derived were in use at least three thousand years B. C., but the recently discovered inscriptions at the City of Nipur, in Assyria, carry back the origin of writing to a point seven thousand years B. C.
—Sir Benjamin W. Richardson consid-

ered good sleepers as the best possible patients, certainly the most curable. He says: "I would always rather hear that a sick person had slept than that he had taken regularly the prescribed medicine during sleeping hours."

-A guest need not accept every pro-

To Her, During Defeat.

When all the world seems dark, and threat-'ning fate

My brightest hopes o'ereasts with grim de-When "friends" (forgetful of a former state
That time, to beg my purse, they whined Observe, with eager breath, how fortune's wheel,
In bearing me below themselves must raise,
Then may I not regret nor malice feel,
Nor e'en resentment, as they steal my praise.
Tis that, when driven by the storm's dis-I turn to thee; and in thy soul-lit eyes.

I mark the flame that beacons new success,
And catch the vision of my paradise.

For thy sweet faith, a conqu'ring flag un-Throws wide the portals to a fortuned world.

—Charles Emerson Cook, in American Cultivator.

Lighting a Buoy by Wave Power.

An English syndicate is developing an electrically lighted buoy, in which the current for the lamp is generated by a dynamo within the buoy, driven by a wave power

hydraulic engine. The buoy itself is an ordinary pear-shaped steel shell, having in its center a vertical steel tube, forming the stuffing box of a heavy plunger, the lower end of which is fastened to the anchorage. An arm attached to the top of the plunger drives the piston rod of a double-acting pump, which forces water into an air tight reservoir, from which it is delivered to a Pelton wheel, coupled to a small dynamo in the upper portion of the buoy. The buoy is six feet in diameter, and will develop about five-horse power on ordinary wave motion The lamp is fifty-candle power.-Railway Review.

Twins Eighty-Three Years Old.

The waitress in Arner's Ninth street res taurant approached Mr. Arner during the noon hour yesterday with a troubled look. She pointed to a table where two old men sat and said she didn't know which was which or what was what. One of them had ordered a chicken dinner and the other a roast, but the puzzled girl didn't know how to do the serving. Mr. Arner also looked perplexed as he glanced at the aged men. They looked as much alike as if one was the reflection of the other in a looking glass.

Mr. Arner's curiosity couldn't stop there and he found the two men were twins. They are 83 years old. They were born in Scotland, but came to this country over forty years ago, settling near Worthington, Armstrong County. One of them was married, but his wife died, and since then, they have been living together in bachelor quarters. Their names are Nevin and William Kerr, and they are reputed to be weathy. Two more jolly and good natured men are hard to find.—Kensington Keystone.

A Million a Day for War.

Nearly \$100,000,000 in cash has already been paid cut of the Treasury on account of the war with Spain. It is impossible to obtain an accurate estimate of the cost of the war for the reason that it is difficult to draw the line exactly between what would be the ordinary expenses of the army and navy and the expenses directly chargeable to the war. However, the expenditures on account of the army and navy since the passage of the National Defence act have run more than \$75,000,000 over the expenditures for the same period of last year. The greater part of this was expended for the War Department, the expenses of which have increased more than \$50,000,000. This increase in naval expenditures has been over \$25,000,000.

These figures represent actual cash payments, and do not include contracts on which payments have not yet fallen due, as is the case with many of the contracts made under the National Defence act. Since July 1st the war expenditures have averaged about \$1,000,000 a day, and it is expected they will run far over this amount when more of the army is actually in the field, as the cost of maintaining it there is much greater than in the camps. -Herald.

Elberta Peach.

Charles Wright has the following to say concerning that most popular of all peaches, the Elberts. We quote from American Gardening:

"The Elberta peach seems to have again jumped into popularity, not that it was not already prominent, but it seems to have had a new boom this fall in localities where it was heretofore but little known. "Horticultural writers fall into error when they compare it with Crawford for it in no way resembles either Crawford's Early or Crawford's Late in tree or fruit, except that it is a yellow freestone. Any one who has worked in it, in the orchard or packing house, can readily affirm this, and I doubt if I have a man in my employ who could not pick an Elberta out of any basket he saw if there were one in there. "The peach is somewhat oblong, light yellow, often with red cheek, a color peculiarly its own. The tree resembles peaches of the Chinese type, has heavy dark green foliage that fades to a dingy yellow when it falls. It is of somewhat spreading growth, but not drooping. It is not an immense peach like Cooper's Mammoth, Globe or Wheatland; still it is as large as the average of any of these and there are not many small fruits as sometimes happens with the above mentioned. I know of no variety that averages so

large and uniform a size "There is no peach which in any respect resembles it, except Denton, a new variety not yet introduced, and Emma, which I have not seen in fruit. "The fact is, hucksters and dealers call

most all yellow fruit Crawfords in order to help the sale, long after these kinds are out of market.

"Mr. Rumph, who originated Elberta, told the writer it was a cross between Chinese Cling and Crawford's Late, the only good one out of 12,000 seedlings. I saw the original tree in 1892 on his grounds at Marshallville, Ga. There are many thousand Elberta trees in fruit in this locality, and it is as well known as Oldmixon, and always commands the best price. I grew and shipped the first Elberta that ever went from our station, Beaconsfield.

and have propagated not less than half a Death of a Famous Horticulmillion trees since its introduction.

"It seems to succeed everywhere, and is no doubt the most popular peach before the public to-day, and there are, no doubt, more trees planted of it than all others combined."—Farm and Ranch. A Franco-Spanish Republic.

Now that Spain has thrown itself into the arms of France by making the French ambassador its representative to negotiate basis for peace with the United States, vhy shouldn't it "go the whole figure" and by seeking annexation with France assist in building up a greater republic in Southvestern Europe? In this way France might hope to place itself in a position where it might put a check on the pompous and domineering methods of the spectacular kaiser of Germany, and possibly rectify the geography of Western Europe by restoring Alsace and Lorraine to their for mer relations as French provinces. This suggestion is worth consideration by both France and Spain, and might result in making the United States a first-class power in Europe, with a much larger influence in the world's affairs than either is now able to exercise alone, or even in combination.-Chicago Tribune.

Ironical Ifs.

-If you sit in a draught the doctor may eash it for you. -If it wasn't for love hate would be an

unknown quantity. -If you have a skeleton in your closet make no bones of it. -If a pneumatic tire gathers enough tacks it shows it's hardware.

-If you prove that a woman isn't contrary you prove she isn't a woman.

—If a girl doesn't appear lady-like on bike it's no fault of the wheel. -If a man has no trials and tribulations

he is unable to appreciate happiness. -If a man could read his own biography it would surprise him more than any one else.-Chicago News.

Pointed Paragraphs.

-It's easier to lick a Spaniard that it is -An invisible cause frequently produces a visible effect. -The progressive instructor always has

a pupil in his eye.

—An optimist believes in mascets and a

pessimist believes in hoodoos.

—Baseball is the only thing a woman ever admits she doesn't understand. -A physician says that dyspensia frequently causes war to rage in our midst. -Some folks were married and are happy and others are married and were happy.

-The man who says one thing to your

face and another thing to your back has two different points of view. -It's astonishing how much faster a street car goes when you are running to catch it than after you have caught it. -After a man reaches the age of 40 he quits trying to secure the moon and gives his entire attention to getting the earth.

-Chicago News. Horticultural Notes.

The season's apple exports from August 7, 1897, to June 11, 1898, were 913,996 barrels from the United States and Canada, according to the annual summary of Mahlon Terhune, the New York fruit broker. This is only a third of the ness of the previous season, when 2.919.846 barrels were exported, but constitutes a fair average for recent years. Of the sum first named, Liverpool received the greatest proportion, 490,000 barrels, followed by London 198,000 barrels, Glasgow 124,000 barrels, Hamburg 89,000 barrels. Of the ports of export, New York led with 362,000 barrels, against 570,000 barrels the previous season; Boston cleared only 176,000, compared with over 1,000,000 barrels year earlier.

Writing from Fremont, Col., Hon. B. F. Rockafellow says this will be an off year with some varieties, as orchards were so overloaded last season. Orchardists are keeping insect pests down very well.

Texas peaches of very fine quality and appearance and of both the cling and free stone varieties are in the Chicago market. They are the largest and finest yet seen from the South, and brought 50 cents per five pound basket at the high-class retail establishments. Georgia watermelons are now large and fine. Sales of the largest were made at retail at 50 cents each.

The new Japanese plums are said to be not molested by the curculio, but they, with the black knot, have driven the older varieties out of existence almost entirely. which is a shame, because the plum is a fruit worthy of larger cultivation, and when one gets a good crop it is usually a profitable one. It is as yet a disputed question whether the Japanese sorts yield as good fruit as some of the old native varieties, a few asserting that they are as good, and others disputing it, and pronouncing the Japanese plums to be of inferior quality.

Where wild cherry trees grow near the orchard the tent caterpillar will often be found on them instead of the apple trees, or, at least, much more abundant there. Some allow them to grow for that purpose as the cherry trees being small, the tents are more easily reached, and the caterpil lars destroyed there than in the larger ap ple trees. Where this is done, it is a good plan, but it is not a good plan to leave them unkilled in the cherry trees to breed up a crop of caterpillars for another year. Yet this is what many do, and then won der why the caterpillars are there every year.

A Western New York horticulturist who has sprayed his orchard as many as five times in a season expresses the opinion that, commercially speaking, it does not pay to spray more than three times-first, when the buds begin to swell; second, just after the blossoms have tallen, and third, when the fruit is about pea-size.

Fruits are good for a rheumatic condition of the system and should be eaten freely by those subject to this disease.

-The great secret of success in life is to be ready when your opportunity comes .-

turist. George W. Campbell, of Delaware, O., who died the 15th of last month, was one of the foremost and best known horticulturists of this country and a gentleman of refinement and high scientific attainments.

Orchard Wisdom.

He was born in Cortlandville, N. Y., January 12, 1817, but in early years settled in Delaware, O., where his work in the interest of horticulture, and particularly

in pomology, soon became known not only throughout the State, but the entire

country.

Here are a few short remarks by Prof. Bailey, of the Cornell University, on orchards. Read them and profit thereby:
If orchards are to be made profitable,

they must receive as good care as other Good drainage, natural or artificial, is essential to success. Trees are impatient

of wet feet. Good tillage increases the available food supply of the soil and also conserves its

moisture. Tillage should be begun just as soon as the ground is dry enough in the spring, and should be repeated as often as once in ten days throughout the growing season,

which extends from spring until July or August. Only cultivated crops should be allowed in orchards early in the season. Grain and hay should never be grown. Even hoed or cultivated crops may rob

the trees of moisture and fertility if they are allowed to stand above the tree roots. Cultivators are the best crop to raise in an orchard. Watch a sod orchard. It will begin to fail before you know it.

Probably nine-tenths of the apple orchards are in sod, and many of them are meadows. Of course they are failing. The remedy for these apple failures is to cut down many of the orchards. For the remainder, the treatment is cultivation,

fertilization, spraying-the trinity of orthodox apple growing. Potash is the chief fertilizer to be applied to fruit trees, particularly after they come into bearing.

Potash may be had in wood ashes, and muriate of potash. It is most commonly used in the latter form. An annual application of potash should be made upon bearing orchards, 500 pounds to the acre. Phosphoric acid is the second important fertilizer to be applied artificially to orchards. Of the plain superphosphates, from 300 to 500 pounds may be applied to the

Nitrogen can be obtained cheapest by means of thorough tillage (to promote nitrification) and nitrogenous green manures. Barn manures are generally more economically used when applied to farm crops than when applied to orchards; yet they can be used with good results, particularly

when rejuvenating the old orchards. Cultivation may be stopped late in the season, and a crop can then be sown upon the land. This crop may serve as a cover or protection to the soil and as a green

The Fair One-I suppose you will marry, though, when the golden opportunity offers, won't you? The Cautious One-It will depend upon how much gold there is in the opportunity.

Then probably the kidneys. In the Chest? Then probably the lungs. In the Joints?

Then probably rheumatism. No matter where it is, nor what kind; you need have it no longer. It may be an hour, a day, or a year old; it must yield to

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The Perfected Product of years of Patient Toil. Placed over the chest it is a

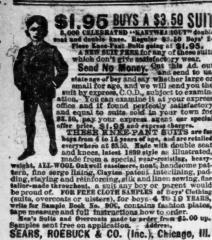
powerful aid to Ayer's Cherry Pecoral in the treatment of all throat and lung affections.

Placed over the stomach, it stops ausea and vomiting; over the

bowels, it controls cramps and colic. Placed over the small of the back, it removes all congestion from the kidneys and greatly strengthens

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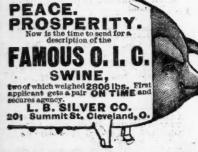


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OURPOULTRY DEPARTMENT

FANCY AND UTILITY.

Practical Results with Standard Requirements.

Gradually but surely utility is being more generally recognized by "dyed-in-the-wool" fanciers. It is a good indication that pureored poultry will ere long be extensively raised on more farms. The market supplies in time will be more uniform in general appearance and the quality so greatly superior to razor-breasted, crane-shanked scrubs that higher prices will generally prevail. When it is known that a farmer can have plump, attractive poultry, which at the same age as scrubs will weigh twice as much and at no increased cost, why should he waste time raising unsalable scrubs? Yet there are farmers in every State to-day who are letting prejudice rob hem of profit in poultry-raising. In developing utility points in pure-bred

oultry it will be well to observe due cau-The utility extremist can damage a breed as soon as the fancier extremist, who oses sight of all other considerations merely to unduly promote some mere fancy point. The substantial results of utility in purebred poultry cannot be attained by undue forcing. In order to improve or build up on lines of permanency intelligent culling nust be the foundation. In making the seections to build up or improve a flock the wners should know the breeding of each pecimen selected. Size alone should not govern selection, for there must be an ideal orm aimed at. If plump bodies, with broad breasts and well developed round highs are desired, it will soon be found that short legs, necks and backs prevail in such specimens. Appearance is the leading factor in making sales to purchasers who are not thoroughly familiar with quality. In some sections local ideas prevail to such an extent that what would readily sell in other markets will not sell there. Yellow-skinned poultry, for instance would quickly sell when placed alongside

f the plump carcasses of Houdans, while the latter would "go begging" for customers. The Indian games, on account of their shape and long legs, color of skin on breast, &c., would "hang" sale longer than the Houdans. Were their qualities known, how quickly would the prejudice against the color of the skin disappear. Houdans have more meat for their gross weight than any other breed-dressing with less percentage of offal than any other. Investigation would also reveal how favorably deceiving the carcass of an Indian game is, and when the rich meat is sliced. its depth and quality-like that of the Houdans, would be a revelation. There is more utility to the square inch in a single specimen of either breed named than in five se

The demand for a greater degree of utility is proper regarding many breeds—those, for instance, that have been pushed near the danger line for fancy points. There are, however, a good many breeds that already possess utility enough for all reasonable purposes. In the hands of those who give intelligent care and feeding, these bottle of warm water placed close to the breeds are proving as profitable as can be them to de more would necessitate methods of feeding that would in the end prove injurious. It is a notable fact that the fanciers of this country combine utility and fancy points in a greater degree than do the raisers of plainly seen by the types of our American not take long in England to make our Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes possess be proved whether the evidently marked increase in weight is not directly at the expense of egg production and does not rob the specimen of the characteristic hustling nature so valuable for various purposes. It' is an indisputable fact that the Brahmas imported into this country do not stand a chance with our own business-bred ones. Beauty and utility in pure-bred fowls exist in a much greater degree than the general public understands. Poultry shows should encourage the exhibition of specimens of dressed pure-bred poultry, so that the visit-

ing public can have object-lessons. In raising any breed of pure poultry the main thing is to maintain the typical points that denote the purity of the breed. A loss of any of these generally denotes impurity or something else. The next thing in order is to use good judgment in selecting specimens to be retained for breeding. This should, as far as possible, be done, as dairymen do by saving the heifer calves from the cows of the best milkers. The poultryman and shipping. As an apple growing secshould not set his hens on a lot of eggs tion South Missouri has no equal. It is gathered from the flock in general. He

REE BOOK FOR

prood, and a mark in the web of a foot recorded in a little book will help save them for future use. If they mature up to the desired point, save eggs from selected hens that have been mated with a choice male. In this manner utility and beauty can be made to go hand in hand without loss to

Following this method is nature's plan The weakest should go not to the wall, but to market and the strongest and best should be retained as breeders. Every farmer each season should raise some chickens that he considers too good to sell. With a flock of selected fowls, properly fed and cared for, results will be secured that will convince the farmer that poultry should be the last thing to be neglected .- Baltimore

Don't Wash Eggs.

We have lately seen some lots of eggs which have evidently been dirty when col lected but which the packers have washed as clean as possible with the hope of increasing their value. For the most part they arrive in bad order and largely rotten. When a dirty egg is soaked in water sufficiently to enable one to remove the dirt on it the gelatinous substance which ordinarily fills the pores in the lime of which the shell is mostly composed becomes dissolved, substructive effect of the air. In warm weather wet eggs soon decay and some of these washed eggs lately received here have been almost worthless while sound candled dirties are worth a good price .-N. Y. Produce Review.

Poultry Hints From Experience,

Since I began to manage poultry I have always set my hens in box coops with a wire enclosed run, say about 4x10 feet, the whole, coop and run having a tight board floor. In the end of the run I keep a small pile of ashes to serve as a dust bath for the hen, and I have cracked corn and water always supplied, so that the hen may be promptly fed, watered and dusted. and return quickly to her nest wherever she may have layed. When broody she is immediately placed in one of these tight coops in a movable box, in the evening on china eggs, and the regular eggs are not placed under her for twenty-four hours, by which time most hens are fully reconciled to the change of place. When the chickens come off they are already in the coop where they are to stay with their mother some four, five or six weeks, when they are transferred without the hen (she being turned out to lay) to a yard about ten feet by fifty or sixty, with a warm, tight house for roosting and for wet weather at one end. By this method I lose no chickens from stray cats, raising those brought out. For a time rats troubled me, but about a year ago I had kittens born in the chicken ard, and one of them had never been out of it to my knowledge. He made it his

The chickens, old and young, are perfectly safe in pussy's keeping. One great trouble with my careful system of sitting has been that my hatches were not up to standard in number, and I found that a good many chicks failed to get through the tough skin around them and the hard shell. A friend suggested to me some months since that by my method the eggs failed to get the moisture which in a natural condition the hen carries back to them after her morning ramble for feed in the dewy grass. I at once adopted the method of sprinkling thoroughly the eggs with quite warm water (102 degrees) twice a week. I did this without much disturbance to the hen, by raising her gently in front with one hand and sprinkling the water under her with the other, from a nest box. Since adopting this practice I have good hatches, ten or twe chicks coming frequently from thirteen to

ome day and night, and the only rats seen

in the yard of late are rats occasionally

found there in the morning without a head.

fifteen eggs. had no mongrels in my flock for two or for development introduced by poultry culthree years. The breeds which I prefer ture. It is the youngest and already one pure-bred poultry in England. This is are Brown Leghorns (single comb), Black of the leading agricultural pursuits of the Minoreas, Black Langshans and Light nation. If statistics accumulated by those and other breeds, as illustrated in foreign Brahmas. The first two breeds are for lay- who are deeply interested in its developpapers as they are bred abroad. It does ing; the other two both for laying and genment can be relied on, the gross earnings eral purposes. Although I keep these four of the chicken industry for the year 1897 kinds I do not forget that, with equal care far exceed those of any other agriculthe ungainly shapes-meaty in comparison and attention, almost all of the breeds gen- tural pursuit in which the skill of Amerwith our standard ideals. It remains to erally advertised are almost equally de ican enterprise is striving to erect a shrine sirable.-Peter Poultry, in The Poultry

The attention of our readers is called to the Ozarks." Every one at all interested 955,545, closely followed by the entire cotin fruit raising or in securing a desirable ton crop, valued at \$259,174,640, with Ozarks, South Missouri, since the comple- fourth with its offering in round figures of tion of a railroad through it, has made \$238,000,000. wonderful development, and as a fruit twenty acres of three-year-old trees, and which paid to the shipper two dollars per bushel above the cost of picking, packing, known as the Land of Big Red Apples should know these pullets and cockerels Good fruit and farm lands there are very that grew away from the balance of each cheap.

White Wyandottes.

It is probably a fact that no variety of

fowls has so quickly and so completely taken captive the heart of the practical poultry keepers as have the White Wyan-dottes. They are encroaching upon the popularity of the Barred Plymouth Rock, popularity of the Barred Plymouth which for a decade has been the most popular breed of poultry, by far, in the list. The reason for the high estimation in which the Wyandotte is held is not far to see. In the first place, it has a splendid market form and is, moreover, a most excellent layer. The fowls are quiet and the hens make excellent mothers,—in fact they cannot be excelled in this respect. When wanted for market, the Wyandotte is always plump and fat, and this is a condition, too, that is true of them at almost any time after they are ten weeks old. Another point in favor of the Wyandotte is its quick maturity. It can be got to laying in five months after hatching, almost as soon as the Leghorn, which has hitherto set the pace for early laying. The Wyandotte is a more quiet fowl than the Plymouth Rock, and can for this reason more easily be kept within bounds. This is undoubtedly due to the greater preponderance in the Wyandotte of Brahma and Cochin blood. All varieties of Wyandottes are of great

practical worth, but the white variety is accepted everywhere as being the practical fowl par excellence. It is being adopted by the great market poultry men more universally than any other fowl. Its white plumage makes it dress off in very handsome shape, while its dressed shape is almost ideal for market purposes.—American Agriculturist.

Poultry as a Business.

Let every farmer carefully estimate the cost of the things he produces in the form of labor. He need not put down the sums he expends out of his pocket, but simply endeavor to place a value upon the labor he himself bestows on every department of the farm and for each crop. If he is a "business man," that is, if he knows what he is doing by keeping an account of his operations, as every man who is in business does, or should do, he will have no difficulty in classifying the receipts and expenses, and especially the cost of labor. Next let him estimate the space or number of acres of land he has given every one of the crops, as well as the plowing, harrowing, seeding, cultivating, harvesting, hauling, shipping, etc., and charge interest on the capital invested. After he has done this let him take up poultry, place a value upon the meat and eggs, the cost of the food and the labor bestowed—the labor particularly-and then compare the result from the poultry with those from the larger stock and regular crops. He will find that if he had kept more hens and given them only one-fourth of the care and labor bestowed on other sources of revenue on the farm, he would have had a larger balance in his favor. By looking over the statistics he will find that poultry produces more than sheep, and that our enormous wheat crop is not much greater in value, annually than the product of fowls. With markets always ready, and with cash returns every month in the year for poultry and eggs, the farmer uses the most profitable sources of ncome as a "side business," and expends his energies over large areas, being fortunate if he can clear as much as \$10 or \$20 an acre a year, while right under his eyes his fowls, on a few rods or acres, give im quick returns both summer and winter, which he does not recognize as be-longing to "farming" but which source of evenue he could utilize to the best advantage if he would give poultry his attention as a business.-Farm, Field and Fireside.

The Poultry Interest.

in Gray's Poultry Culture, says: At pres-ent no industry in the world offers the field

The nearest approach to the \$290,000,000 earned by the American hen last year is offered by the total value of milch cows, the "Ad" on another page headed "Among they representing an investment of \$263,ome at little cost should send for the wheat, the money standard of the farmer publication. The South Slope of the and the breadstuff of the nation, a weak

growing section has achieved a record sec- figures this ruinous combination of beak, ond to no other part of this country, not claws and feathers, roosting on the buggy excepting California. Its nearness to good | top or wood pile at night, and by day in markets insures always good prices for its dustriously eliminating all signs of the toil products. In 1897 a fruit farm at St. and application of a hard-earned week's Elmo, Oregon County, Mo., shipped thirty- vacation in the neighbor's new garden, repfive cars of Elberta peaches, four hundred resents the greatest money-making branch bushels to the car, from one hundred and of agriculture, and agriculture is the chief source of this nation's wealth.

My friend, did you ever consider what this means? Did it ever occur to you that this much-despised hen and the men who ad-It is mire her, commonly referred to as "chicken cranks," cut as big a "figure" in the en terprise of the nation as they do? A few years ago, or before I began t

Frank W. Breed, of California, writing

to Mammon.

Thus you and I find by a comparison

ous, and he would only have had to add that her gross earnings for a year amounted to more than the total value of all the milch cows in the country, to make he and I forever strangers. I hate to be made a fool of. Cost of a Hen .- And now as to the actual been said by those who know, or rather, pretend to know, a bushel of wheat, or its equivalent will keep a hen one year. Experiments have shown it takes more than that amount to keep a healthy hen in normal condition that length of time and in stead gives about seventy-three pounds as the correct amount, and on this standard I am going to base my figures, taking the market value of wheat to-day, the highes price of the year, rather than figuring out the average price during the last twelve months, as a standard by which to com pute the cost of feeding one hen one year Thus we find seventy-three pounds of wheat at \$1.60 per hundred will cost \$1.17. So much for the hen's keep. Now for what she will and can be made to do.

Yield of a Hen.-In several instances ex periments in feeding have shown well-bred hens can and have been made to lay con siderably over 225 eggs per year. In fact, this mark has been passed so often it is now considered that a healthy hen that cannot lay her fourteen or fifteen dozen eggs per year is not worth the room she occu pies. But it is not my purpose to show here what a hen can be made to do, but what she will do if given a chance to earn her living.

> Every one at all conversant with the care and management of chickens will acknowledge that it is a very poor hen, one that it will pay to dispose of, that cannot lay 150 or in easy figures, twelve dozen eggs pe annum. (Instances are known where indi vidual hens have almost doubled this number in a year's time.) These eggs sold in the market at the average low price of 20 cents per dozen amounts to \$2.40. this amount take the cost of her keep, \$1.17, and we have a difference of \$1.23 which, if we managed carefully, should cass will bring in the market at the end of two years, rightly marketed, will more than pay for the cost of housing and incidenta expenses.-Western Rural.

ook into the commercial side of the poultry

ndustry, had a man told me the despised

parnyard hen was a bigger money-getter

than our great expanse of wheat fields, I

would have looked on him with pity. The very idea of such a thing would have been

Selecting and Separating.

careful selection of them after they attain a certain age, and then separate the different sexes. This system pursued most generally by breeders of fancy stock has advantages that may be overlooked at first. but which must impress one forcibly the more he studies the question, and the longer he raises fine birds. The two sexes can never reach their fullest development if confined together after the young cockerel begin to crow and show their combs. This is the period when they should be put into seperate pens where they will not disturb and worry the young chicks. The pullets are always the greatest sufferers when the two sexes are allowed to run together after this period. They are pulled and jostled about roughly by the cockerels, and their lives are made anything but pleasant. They do not grow as fast as they should, nor lay on fat as the food they consume war-

The work of selection should go on at the same time. The choice cockerels which are worthy of preservation for breeding purposes should be separated from those which are to be killed early and to market. Likewise the market pullets, and those designed for laying, should be separated. The earlier this thinning out process can be adopted the better will the results be, for the pullets intended for breeding and lay ing will then have more room in which to develop and reach full maturity.-Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Poultry Pointers.

-Late hatched and small chicks are poor roperty to keep through the winter. -Ducks are greedy feeders and rapid Therefore it is all right to let rowers. them feed to their fill, if you design them or the market.

-The red mite of the poultry house breeds in the droppings under the roofs. Clean the houses often, whitewash them, lood them in every nook and cranny, smoke them out, do anything to keep out the pests. -Hen lice can not endure dust. Take fine road dust, mix a little powdered brimstone with it, and keep the dust, bath-box in the poultry yard full of it. The dust box should not be put where the rain can wet its contents, for mud is not what is re-

-Generally, the more gorgeous in color and the greater in size the rooster is, just so much the more worthless, and greedy, and expensive, and generally useless he is. He will eat as much grain as a horse, and about the only thing he is good for is the potpie kettle or the roasting pan. He represents, in 999,999 out of each 1,000,000 cases, only the expense side of the poultry account. He is a great, big, lazy, egotistic, pompous, bombastic, braggadocio, who hinks the one thing on earth for him to do is to awaken folks in the early morning with his unbearable ear-splitting operatic performances .- N. Y. Farmer.

Dear Editor-We want a few men in every State to exhibit our Cuban Panoramic War Views in halls, schoolhouses and churches, and good men without experience make \$5.00 to \$12.00 per day. Only a few dollars capital is necessary to start and we furnish everything. If you know of a few such men or will make mention of it in your paper, those who write us will receive full particulars by return mail. Very truly,

Sears, Roebuck & Co., (Inc.,) Chicago.

Farmers' Handy Feed Cooker. The patient of tentimes, however, looks well and strong, his friends saying his complaint is imaginary. They are wrong. They are unjust. I have treated



By feeding poultry and stock with cooked food during the winter months, at least one-third of the food is saved; also having stock in a heelthy condition, preventing hog choi-era among your hogs, and insuring the hens laying freely during the winter months when eggs are always wanted at high prices. This Cooker will pay for itself in one week's time and is without doubt the best and cheapest on the market—just what its name implies, a Farmer's Handy Feed Cooker. Upon application to the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., a catalogue, giving a full description, may be obtained. They are made in all sizes.

Cured Nervous Prostration, Trouble. Mother and 3 Daughters Cured by "5 DROPS."

Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago, July 25, '98, I think "5 DROPS" is the best medicine in the world; it has done me so much good. Before using "5 DROPS" I could hardly lie in bed long enough to go to sleep. I would have to get up and walk around, or sit up in bed. I don't know what was the matter with me, but I was suffering all through me and my body was so tender in the could have to get up and walk lie in the suffers that have to the base of the lime I could have the suffer that the suffer the suff that part of the time I could hardly lie on the softest bed. As it has benefitted me so much I have recommended it to my neighbors. Three of my daughters have sent to you for "5 DROPS;" also two of my lady friends. One of my daughters was suffering terribly with her stomach, and was all bloated up until she weighed 174, pounds, but after she took "5 DROPS" her weight came down to 146 pounds—her normal weight—and she is all right again. She thinks there never was such mediators. normal weight—and she is all right again. She thinks there never was such medicine made. I myself think it is splendid. MRS. M. A. MATTINGLY, Collbran, Col. Mr. Ira Sargent, Dunbar, (Neb.) also writes under date of July 25, '98, that he is cured of Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble, and Catarrh. "I want to write you in regard to my case of STOMACH TROUBLE and RHEUMATISM. I commenced one year ago to take '5 DROPS' and I can tell you to-day that though I am 75 YEARS' OLD, and past I feel like a new person. I don't want to be without '5 DROPS' '5 DROPS' has the praise of being the best medicine on the market. It has cured a bad case of CATARRH here and has another almost cured. Please accept my thanks for the favors I have received at your hands. IRA SARGENT"

thanks for the favors I have received at your hands.

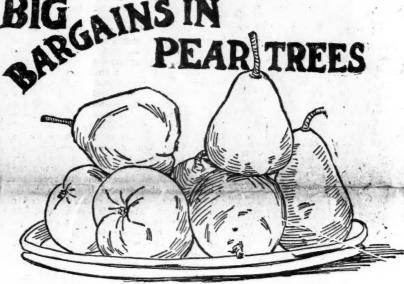
If you have not sufficient confidence, after reading these letters to send for three large bottles for which will surely cure you, then send for a \$1.00 bottle, which contains enough medicine to more the will surely cure you, then send for a \$1.00 bottle, which contains enough medicine to more the will surely cure you, then send for a \$1.00 bottle, which contains enough medicine to more the will surely cure you. This wonderful curative prepaid by mail press. This wonderful curative gives almost instant relief an permanent cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Dysp Backache, Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Sleepleseness, Nervous and Neuralgic Headaches, Weakness, Toothache, Barache, Croup, La Grippe, Malaria, Creeping Numbness, Brunchitik rindred diseases. "15 DROPS; is the name and dose. Large bottle (800 doses) \$1.00, prepaid by mail or South of South of

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5000 RAZORS GIVEN AWAY!





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Eureka Pence Machines. Cost of fence 10 to 20 cts. a rod. Send for

proofs, estimates and free circulars, EUREKA PENCE CO., Box U, Richmond, Indiana. Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower. FORTUNE AT THE DOOR \$10 to \$30 a day easily made selling the wonderful Queen Butter Malter. Is unlike any chun ever invested. Makes butter in two minutes. At the bottom of the tub is a sorew propeller that the geating weather 1600 revolutions a minute. This immensate agitation causes the globules to break instantly and the butter is made. Make butter in S minutes before six farmers and five will bury. \$200 A MONTH Accentracially \$200 A MONTH Accentracially \$200 A MONTH \$200 A

A scientific wonder. Agents easily ... 3200 A mun I fi The Queen Butter Maker Co., 53 .3dSt.,Cincinnati,O

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The Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co. has good lands for sale, prices ranging from seven to fifteen dollars per acre, according to location and timber. Easy Terms. You make no mistake locating in this territory. Address. Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt., Sag

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Green's Fruit Grower is so well and favorably known throughout the country it has occurred to us that it would be a benefit to our readers who are purchasing tools, equipments, dry goods, nursery implements, bicycles, spraying outfits, insecticides, raffia for tying buds, wagons, pruning shears, knives, poultry, etc., to send their orders to us knowing that they would receive prompt and careful atten-

We Therefore Offer our Services

As buyers in one of the best markets in the country of almost everything you may We do not issue a catalogue giving prices, but will have an expert buyer eady to wait upon you whenever we are favored with your order. You know about how much you desire

to invest in the implement or material, you desire to buy. Give us careful instructions, sending payment with order, and we will make the purchases on the most favorable terms possible.

BICYCLES.

Many of our readers are intending to ourchase bicycles. We are in a position furnish these wheels of desirable makes at lower prices than our readers can generally secure. We should be pleased to hear from you along these lines. Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

> THIS MACHINE For stamping in Plain rubber type Your name and Address, will be Mailed YOU with GREEN'S FRUIT

M. Wilsie's Good Overcoming His A

Nov.



ard of it and gave it a he system of cure is the discice, one of the best known ruhe country. He has recently ded book on the subject of ruhe the public mind that rupture of the beauty of his system is the pain; absolute immunity from dition of any kind; and not the let time from work. This is a subjunguiring into. Thousands of peculiar in the public state of the pu inquiring into. Thousands of peo who are ruptured and they will long service to tell them of this

ous home cure. Send for the boall. It fully explains the system

immensely valuable for all wh Write at once to Dr. W. S. Rice, Adams, N. Y. LE F For Younges Little Listen Lookers-at-f

rice. \$1.00 A Year, Send for Liberal commissions to the

AMONG THE 02

The Land of Big Red Apple

ACENTS PRO

WE'LL-BUY OR SELL SI TIMOTHY, GLOVER, ALSIKE SING New Methods of Amples for Out WHITNEY-NOYES SEED CO.,

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envelope, free. It explains all. No charge for services. All correspondence answered by me personally. Write to-day.

Early indiscretions and excesses sooner or later rob a man of vigor and

complaint is imaginary. They are wrong. They are unjust. I have treated men, young and old, single and married, for 30 years and know what mental torture some suffer. Reader, I wish you would give me a fair chance. I wish you would consider seriously what I am about to say. In the first place

I NEVER USE DRUGS.

I couldn't give you medicines for weakness and be honest, because they only stimulate. They don't cure. It seems so strange that people will hesitate to take

advantage of a great natural remedy like electricity- a remedy recognized and recommended by scientists the world over. I use it and cure 95 per cent. I am

the inventor of the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt, the great weak man's home self-

or strong by using regulator attachment. Put it on when you go to bed and wear

it over night. Keep this up a while and live to bless the day you read this

It gives a current of electricity instantly felt by wearer, and can be made mild

Write for my little book, "Three Classes of Men," sent in plain sealed

treatment, with which during the last year, 1897, I cured over 5,000.

stration. and Stomach 3 Daughters OPS."

o., Chicago, July 25, '98. done me so much good. ugh to go to sleep. E y body was so tender As it has benefitted me of my daughters have e of my daughters was until she weighed 174 wn to 146 pounds-her never was such medi-INGLY, Collbran, Col. July 25, '98, that he is ant to write you in re-TISM. I commenced hough I am 75 YEARS without '5 DROPS. narket. It has cured a d. Please accept my ree large bottles for \$2.50 ough medicine to more than ties. Prepaid by mail or exmost instant relief and is a ica, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, varalgic Headaches, Heart Numbness, Bronchitis, and

\$1.00, prepaid by mail or St., Chicago, fil:





THE END S GIVEN AWAY!

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CO., Rochester, N. Y.

cited.

HIGAN

nette R. R. Co. has good

ING DEPARTMENT.

ower is so well and faoughout the country it that it would be a bens who are purchasing dry goods, nursery imspraying outfits, insecttying buds, wagons, nives, poultry, etc., to o us knowing that they npt and careful atten-

Offer our Services

of the best markets in ost everything you may ssue a catalogue giving ave an expert buyer you whenever we are

order. how much you desire mplement or material, Give us careful instrucent with order, and we ases on the most favor-

CLES.

ders are intending to We are in a position eels of desirable makes our readers can genshould be pleased to these lines. Address, RUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

ACHINE

For stamping in Plain rubber type Your name and Address, will be Mailed YOU with GREEN'S FRUIT

GROWER, One year for 50 cents.

Auptured 20 Years

Nov.

nderful Cure of a Well Known Citizen of Wisconsin.

M. Wilsie's Good Fortune in overcoming His Affliction.

his piece of good fortune to relate the fact at there is a cure for rupture. Some people solded that only a surgeon with a knife and a mile can bind the broken place together, but



MR. R. M. WILSIE, Brandon, Wis.

ance of R. M. Wilsie, of Brandon, Wisace of R. M. Wilsie, or Educate this theory.

a doctor in Adams, N. Y., who has a marvelous system of treatment try retains any kind of a rupture but y retains any kind of a rupture but arow together. Mr.

tonishing.

ugh 61 years of age and badly ruptured Although 61 years of age and badly ruptured or more than twenty years, Mr. Wilsie began to gend at once and was perfectly cured in a reparkably short time. To-day he is hale and early, a fine looking gentleman and completely stored from the slightest trace of rupture. He sturally recommends the system highly. His une excited considerable interest among his une excited considerable interest among his of whom were also ruptured

who have since been cured. he system of cure is the discovery of Dr. W. ide, one of the best known rupture specialists he country. He has recently issued an illusone of the best known rupture specialists ountry. He has recently issued an illus-ook on the subject of rupture and sends of every one; his object being to disabuse lig mind that rupture cannot be cured, outy of his system is the absence of all e beauty of his system is the absence of all m; absolute immunity from danger; no operan of any kind: and not the loss of a minute's se from work. This is a subject well worth pulring into. Thousands of people have friends of are ruptured and they will do them a life service to tell them of this new and marvels home cure. Send for the book. It is free to if fully explains the system of cure and is mensely valuable for all who are ruptured.



habit.

Grit.

is needed in the poultry run, but something

else is necessary, if we would have our chicks do their best. Gravel is compara-

tively smooth, and a few hundred chicks

will soon pick it over anyway. All the grit

on the market I have seen was good, and

filled the bill, but it is somewhat expen-

sive, and there is scarcely a house but what

can furnish an abundance of grit material

grit, and at no cost save a little time.

mean dish and crockeryware. We use, and

have for years, a piece of railroad iron and

of dish and jar into suitable size for hens

and chicks. Chinaware is the best, but

well-glazed crocks, jars and jugs furnish

excellent material; we also use thick glass.

and although the practice is not recom-

Would not use thin glass, I don't believe.

The amount of such material that a hun-

consume, even when they have a gravel

the grit-making, a mortar would be almost

Besides being such a great help to the

poultry, it does away with the broken dishes round the premises. If you run out

of material, almost any village can sup-

ply you with a large amount, and are glad

to get rid of it. Whenever you see dishes

dumped in ditches, and are prepared to

take them, get out and gather them. They

will, when made into the right size, return

to you in the shape of eggs and quick

The egg yield is increased almost at once.

Indeed, when the "grit" runs out, the eggs are scarce for a day or two, sure, and if

the supply of grit is not replenished, the

eggs get scarcer and scarcer, then when you begin to hammer, how the hens will

are healthier, of course, as they can di-gest their food if supplied with "teeth." It

growth in the chicks.

indispensable with a very large flock,

hammer with which we break the pieces

almost, if not quite, as good as market

rice, \$1.00 A Year. Send for Sample Copy Liberal commissions to the right people. Any subscriber who after four months is not satisfied with LITTLE FOLKS can have the full subscription dee refunded, or it will be sent to any one of good anding subject to payment after four months if the agazine proves satisfactory.

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ing Case, Stem Wind Watch,
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a perfect time-keeper in a few evenings or any spare time selling our
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Grand 60-day offer. Write us
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wicks at 10c. a piece, and send us
the money, and we will send you
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he premiums for be returned. We give the most rahualiftland we the least work of any firm. Address

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AMONG THE OZARKS'

The Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book. handsomely illustrated with tiews of South Missouri. It pertains to fruit-raising the work of South Missouri. It pertains to fruit-raising the work of the

NO RISK A legal guarantee with every Box. \$1.00 Box makes 6 pints. Best and cheapest Blood Purifier, Invigorator on earth. Wonderful. Once tried, always used. Sample and particulars, Sandard Shippers Co., Saugerties, New York.

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Osnika Osgood made \$150, J. R. Biackmore make \$242, Miss
has or traveling our GAS RETORT, which takes the place
of oal or wood; makes a HOT FIRE, no dirt; goes easily into any
float or wood; makes a HOT FIRE, no dirt; goes easily into any
float or wood; makes a HOT FIRE, no dirt; goes easily into any
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The Watt M'T's Co., 56 E. Third St., Cincinnati, O. WE'LL-BUY OR SELL SEEDS SEND SAMPLES FOR OUR BIDS. nods of cleaning enable us to save all the good remove all the weed seeds. We can therefore prices for seeds—every quality—and can sell ds at close prices. Booklet SERD SENEE free.



A Song of Gladness.

Another balmy morning
With rose-tints everywhere,
More skies all warm and dappled,
More song-birds in the air,
Than yesterday.
More fragrance in the blossoms
More sprays of pink and white,
More rustlings in the treetops,
More leaflets green and bright,
More wild flowers in the meadow,
More sun the buds to swell,
More gold upon the hilltops,
More shadows in the dell.

More jewels in the grasses, More diamonds on the leaves, More moisture on the green blades That promise golden sheaves,

More diamonds on the leaves,
More moisture on the green blades
That promise golden sheaves,
Than yesterday.
More bees amid the clover,
More butterflies adrift,
More pansies in the garden
Their pretty heads uplift;
More roses on the bushes,
More lilies on the stem,
More sparkle in the fountain,
And every spray a gem.

Within my heart more singing More thankfulness, more praise. Less fretting, more contented With God's appointed ways Than yesterday.

th God's appointed ways
Than yesterday.
Less worry over trials,
Less fear, less doubt, less care,
More sure life's adverse breezes
Will leave our sunset fair;
More joy in this believing—
"At eve it shall be light:"
More faith that we are nearing
The Heaven that hath no night."

More Smith in Rural World.

-M. J. Meader Smith, in Rural World,

Habit in Hens.

Hens are hopeless victims to habit. When nce a hen has acquired a habit, the only way to cure her of the habit is to relieve her of her head. She has just enough intellect to acquire a habit, and none left over to enable her to use the habit in a proper, or dignified, or agreeable way. So be careful, Mr. Poultry Grower, when you permit your feathered pets to run at will utside their enclosures. The hen who gets nto your choice garden some fine day, for only an hour, will be a habit-fiend when you have got her once more inside the vires. In that hour she has acquired the habit of "going for" your choicest and most delicate vegetables and flowers, with beak and claws, and that habit has become just as much a part of her as is her claw, or her wing, or her gizzard. She can not forget it. You can't break her of it, even though

purposes, and we believe the average egg yield is greater to-day than ever before." you break her back or neck. You may let her contract a habit in 1898, and that habit -When the weather becomes warm some will be in her, undiminished, unstaled by age, in 2898, if you and she shall be found of the chicks will droop, and although careful examination can be made there may be on this terrestrial ball in that year. Hens no signs of lice. But usually the search will acquire some very queer habits. The is for the little red mites, which are not difficult to find, the remedy being to dust writer once owned a flock hens which went to excess the chicks three times a week with Persome lines. The members of this flock sian insect powder. The real enemy of learned to eat currants, raspberries and chicks, however, and which kills so many even gooseberries. It is only fair to say of them, is the large gray lice, which inthat they were misled by a disreputable fest the heads and necks. They can be rooster, one of the lordly kind, fall enough seen only by careful examination. The to est from the head of a barrel alongside remedy is very simple. Rub well on to of which he stood. That old rooster had the skin of the heads and necks one or two omehow learned the current, raspberry drops of sweet oil, using but little, as and gooseberry habit, and he taught it to grease is itself injurious to chicks. Whenthe members of his flock. Frequently he ever the chicks droop, do not fail to look was seen to take his position besides a tall carefully on the skin of the heads and current bush, summon the biddies and chicks about him, and, when they could necks, and use the oil whether lice are not reach the currants, he would tear off Gardening. the clusters and drop them on the ground, when his followers would eat them. They

found or not .- P. H. Jacobs, in American -Causes of lice are not many. Filth is the greatest cause. The mites will breed in the droppings. Rotten nest eggs will ate the currants and other berries in all stages of growth, seeming to like them cause them. If an egg is broken in a nest equally well ripe or green. One lesson from that reprobate old rooster was suffiand allowed to remain there, there will soon be multitudes of lice. The hen that is sitcient to fasten the currant habit on the ting breeds them by thousands. They leave whole flock, and it was necessary to entheir quarters at night and prey upon th close them, as they threatened every berry fowls, but the large body lice never leave on the premises. In the fall, when they the birds; you have got to look for them and look carefully too. Although these large were permitted once more to roam over the garden, they steered directly to the curbody lice never leave the fowls of their rant bushes, and seemed dazed to find no berries there. The habit was in them. You own accord to find harbor in the house, there should be provisions made for th can never teach a hen anything useful. The hens dusting themselves. Also keep the only thing a hen can learn is a habit, and house and surroundings clean the well satshe will never apply her limited intellectuals trated with kerosene oil. Having provide to any habit that is not bad. A million good, desirable, valuable habits might be forced upon a hen, and she would never a dust bath, take each fowl by the legs and dust plenty of Persian insect powder (have it fresh) into the feathers and down. Then forced upon a hen, and she would never learn one of them, but let a vicious, degrease the heads, throats, legs and vents structive, outrageous, annoying habit float with a mixture made as follows: Lard, within a rod of her, and she will absorb one teacupful; carbolic acid, one-half teait, adopt it, and proceed to make her ownspoonful; crude petroleum, one teaspoonful; er's life miserable so long as she has oil pennyroyal, one teaspoonful; kerosene, enough life and strength to practice that one teaspoonful. Mix well, and use only a few drops on each place.

Grapes Commanding Better Prices.

Everyone knows that grit is needed in any business, but there is no occupation With the harvesting and rapid marketing where a greater amount and variety of grit of Concords in the heavy grape shipping sections of New York, Ohio, Michigan, etc., s necessary than in the chicken business. When sitting hens leave their eggs until the season may be considered well opened. they are chilled beyond all hope, a great Advices from important grape shipping sec amount of grit is needed to reset those tions are encouraging, pointing to good hens on fresh eggs. When "varmints" get crops of good quality and, what is equally into the flock and carry off and kill a few to the point, rather better prices than last dozen, grit and a sharp steel trap are both year when they were deplorably low. Midneeded. When our poultry is well fitted for dle and late September brought the usual free movement of the early varieties, such market, and the price goes down, down, until it is so low you need a microscope to as Worden, Delaware, Niagara and Ives, see the figures, grit is what is wanted to and within the past week or so Concords persist in feeding and hanging on until the have become very much in evidence. First market comes to its senses. Grit and stayshipments of Concords were obliged to coming qualities are needed badly in the poulpete with large quantities of peaches and try business; all know who have tried their early grapes, but fine fruit has commanded hand for a few years in succession. But fairly satisfactory prices. The grapes have it is of another kind of grit I intended ripened well and in much of the Lake Erie writing about-grit for the chicks' use, their territory are a week or ten days earlier "teeth." A pile of gravel and sharp sand

than last year. In Western New York the grape crop is reported not as heavy as last season, but the quality better. T. S. Clymonts, an extensive shipper operating in Northern Ohio with headquarters at Cleveland, writes us that the first shipments of Concords were 42 cars loaded by the members of the Ohio grape shipper's exchange; they were all sold, Concords at 10 cents, Delaware at 19 cents, Niagaras at 14 cents, Ives at 8 cents per basket. "This is exactly 2 cents higher than prices obtained one year ago on corresponding dates," he writes; "the grapes are fine in quality and fully ripe."

Dr. Sanden, The New York Nerve Specialist.

Dr. G. F. Sanden, of 826 Broadway, New York City, probably the greatest nerve specialist in the world, is publishing and distributing free of charge a scientific little book, called "Three Classes of Men," which is sent to men, young or old, who, from indiscretions, feel the need of strength. This book tells of the doctor's great invention, the Sanden Electric Belt. On another page of this paper will be found the doctor's advertisement, which tells you in detail what space forbids us to give here. Read what he has to say. dred hens, and several hundred chicks will pile to run to, is almost beyond belief. If one has not any children to help along with

Some Hints Regarding Poultry and

Many farmers have looked upon poultry raising as a matter of small importance, and the heas they kept were treated accordingly. The lack of attention given this matter is because the sales are small, often amounting to only a few cents, and, in many cases, exchanged for groceries.

If a statistician would calculate the amount of cash expended for these products, some people would be astonished to see what an important part the hen is taking in our industrial economy.

It is safe to presume that no subject connected with this industry is receiving wider attention than the incubator and brooder, and we believe that no firm manufacturing that line of goods have become more favorably known than the Des Moines Incubator Co.

you begin to hammer, how the hens will run and pick; then the eggs will begin to increase. Chicks grow much faster and are healthier of course as they can di.

is an excellent plan to sprinkle sharp sand or small grit in chicks' feed for the first Crossman, 141 South Goodman St., Rochester, N. Y

Labor.

few days. They need grit, but are not

quick to pick it up unless mixed with their

Clearwaters, in Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Notes.

-Never grease the body of a fowl or

-A drop of pure lard or oil may be put

under the wings; this will kill any lice

-Droppings must not be allowed to ac

cumulate and ferment. Once a week is

sufficiently long to allow them to remain.

days. The lice will get in their work good

-It will pay to feed wheat, rather than

corn, to the laying stock. Corn goes largely

o heat and fat, while wheat supplies the

-If you must confine chickens in yards,

an eight-foot fence will answer, provided a small wire is stretched four or five inches

above the top. As a hen almost invariably

alights on a fence when flying over, the wire

nuch. A friend of mine has a large chicken

yard made in the shape of an L, and he

says unless a hen can see all four sides of

a yard she won't try to fly out, but simply

-"Ten years ago," says the Iowa Home

stead, "the average yield of eggs per hen

was eight dozen, and it is eight dozen yet.

It should be double that amount. Fan-

ciers do not want winter eggs, so that in-

stead of breeding up to good winter-laying, they are bred out of it." The Farmers'

Home Journal takes exception to this and

out we cannot believe it will hold good in

all cases. During the past ten years

preeders have taken a great deal more in-

terest in breeding their birds for specific

"To a certain extent this is true,

wanders around .- Cor. Am. Fancier.

pushes her back and she will not try

elements which will furnish the eggs.

chick, nor use kerosene undiluted.

rated with coal oil.

there.

and strong.

says:

working, productive bird.

Come to me, comrade dear, physician, friend With face austere and hands that show the seal Of hardy toll, and shoulders wont to feel The honest burdens' weight; bring balms that Well, I presume your readers will think this is a "gritty" subject, and so it is, but if I can only get poultry keepers to know there is a supply of grit on hand all the time their chicks will sing praises.—Emma The honest burdens' weight; bring baims that mend
The miseries of life—its wounds—and lend
The blessings of forgetfulness to heal
The maladies of heart and brain and steal
From grief its sting and joy its bitter end.

When first we met I spurned the yoke you brought
And looked upon you as a tyrant sent
To curse me with an unjust punishment;
But now your yoke protects me like a shield,
O Labor! and your blessings are revealed
As rarer than the stone the ancients sought.
—R. C. R., in Chicago Record. -Perches should occasionally be satu--The hen is a sweet tempered, hard

Women have Hard Times.

While visiting at a farmer neighbor's

fact that the work women perform on the farms is much harder in proportion than that the men do. In the kitchen of an old friend who loves his wife, as much as any -Don't neglect cleaning out the hen house because it is a hot job these summer man loves his wife, I suppose, I couldn't keep from mentioning the fact to him that his kitchen was like an oven and his wife would soon contract some sort of lung or bronchial trouble in consequence thereof. He merely laughed and said she had been working there for many years and was still in good health and not afflicted with any sort of lung or bronchial trouble. But this will come finally, it is certain. I was also surprised to note that although he had told me he intended fixing up his kitchen, his "wife's quarters," as he called it, he had not done so, and it made me sick at heart to think of the many disadvantages and inconveniences with which his wife had to contend. I believe I am about right when I say the women who are wives of farmers have hard times More attention should be given the wife's quarters and things provided conveniently and comfortably for her, that she may live a long life, although a constant laborer and housekeeper. Men, it behooves you as men as gentlemen who have said you would do all in your power to make your wives happy and under oath declared you would hel in all their labors, to help your wives and make the places wherein they have to work as comfortable and convenient as possible -Agricultural Epitomist.

Horticultural Hints.

Two shrubs that make the garden bright in August by their rich profusion of blos-soms are the althea (Hibiscus Syriacus). and the hydrangea (Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora). W. L. Hall, of the Kansas Agricultural College, reports that both are hardy in Kansas and are sure bloomers After blossoming time is over they should be carefully pruned back in order to prepare for a vigorous growth the following

Birds often become a notorious nest to the fruit grower. Especially is this true in the West where groves are scarce and orchards small. The remedy is not the extermination of the birds, but rather the production of enough, that they may have a share and yet leave the larger portion for home use. Have a supply of native and cheaper fruits-wild plums, mulberries. juneberries, and the like, and the loss of etter fruits will be much diminished.

Western Kansas fruit growers and farmers are now overlooking the important factor that must sooner or later enter into the future fruit industry of that section, the native fruits. The wild grape, the sand plum, the black current and the chalk cherry are hardy fruits of great promise. Wherever these grow conveniently, they should be brought into the garden and given a chance. If this is done forms will soon develop that will be to the semi-arid west what the eastern varieties are to the east. -Homestead.

The Currant Crop of 1898.

IN THE HUDSON RIVER VALLEY.

The currant crop has been an important ne. There were few growers of grapes or other small truits that did not have a field in vineyards or young orchards of peach, apple or pear trees. The crop of 1897 was one of the largest ever grown, and prices realized lower than ever before.

Comparative Prices.—Here are the prices received for red currants, after deducting cost of express or freight, cartage and commission for the past five years. The varieties were mainly Fay, Cherry and Versaillaise, with a very few Red Dutch that were mixed among plants of other varieties when bought.

1894 average price, 6 cents per quart. 1895 average price, 7 cents per quart.

1896 average price 41/2 cents per quart. 1897 average price, 3 7-10 cts. per quart 1898 average price, 5 54-100 cts. per qt. Yield of 1898.—The crop this season was the lightest ever grown. This result can hardly be traced to a single cause. The following are some of the conditions that, I believe, brought about the failure. Last year the crop was a very large one, and the bushes being somewhat exhausted, these facts the Institute for the next most of the leaves were dropped very early sixty days will send its new Home One of my neighbors reports his crop in round numbers this year as 600 quarts, as ment. If you are in need of such help cent. Our own crop this year was 27 per great offer. Send your name, age, postgood as any grown.

Varieties and Ripening.-In 1888, we set a block of Victoria. In 1893, we set a few President Wilder and Prince Albert, and a large lot of Fay. The yield of all our Fay. Cherry, and Versaillaise this year was 16 Cherry, and Versaillaise this year was 16 per cent. of that of last year. The Victoria gave 52 per cent., President Wilder, 150 per cent, and Prince Albert, 143 per cent. As the two last named were then but four years set, they may not have been of an age to yield a full crop last year; but the condition of their foliage last fall, as well as their full crop this season, shows both to be very hardy varieties. Knowing that the currant crop was very short, we concluded to hold late before marketing, hoping to realize better prices. Usually, we put part of our crop on the market as soon as the fruit is colored. This season, the fruit did not keep as well as usual, doubtless owing to the weak condition of the plants. I, therefore, give the season of marketing the different varieties last year: Fay, June 29 to July 30; Victoria, July 31 to August 9; President Wilder, August 10; Prince Albert, August 10 and 11. It will Prince Albert, August 10 and 11. It will be seen the season under favorable circum stances with us for marketing currants is a little over six weeks. New Varieties and Insects.-The Presi-

dent Wilder is of recent introduction, and we think, very valuable. It is a strong, apright grower, with very healthy foliage The clusters are long, fruit large, good color and of excellent flavor. It has the longest season of any variety. The Prince Albert, though little known, is an old variety. It was described by Downing more than 40 years ago. It is a heavy cropper, though it does not commence bearing as early as other varieties. It is very late;

is large and attractive-looking, and is said Judge Miller on Fall Planting. to be one of the best varieties for making ielly. The Currant worm commenced his work early, as usual. We spray with Borleaux Mixture and Paris green, and usually wait till the foliage has nearly grown, even though the worms are getting lentiful, then take time to do the work thoroughly, so as to cover every leaf. Should any worms escape so that the sec ond brood appears, there has always been enough poison remaining on the foliage to destroy them. Fay and Victoria now seem affected with mildew of the leaf .- Rural New Yorker.

The California Prune.

A London fruit journal, in a vain strug gle to account for the strong hold which the California prune has obtained upon the few weeks since I was reminded of the English market-which, for some reason, objectionable to the paper-admits that the California prune is sweeter than the French product, but says that we have been adul

terating it with sugar. It would seem that even an English editor need not be so silly as to suppose that Californians would adulterate 3-cent prunes with 6-cent sugar. Our neighbor of the California Fruit Grower devotes nearly two columns to demolishing the London man, but why load a cannon to kill a chipmunk? -San Francisco Chronicle.

Autumn Fruits.

The opening of autumn suggests at once the harvest season to come and tables loaded down with the fruits of the earth. The wisest providers of food make use of everything in its season, when it is most abundant as well as in the best condition and cheapest. The harvest of fruits and nuts that comes to our markets in autumn is garnered not only from our own orchards and woodland trees, but from all the ends of the earth. Dried fruits and spices from the West Indies and other tropics are sent to market for the year at this season. It behooves the careful housewife to gradually use up her supplies of these articles so that she can purchase fresh stores in November of the new supply. Pickles and spiced preserves offer an excellent opportunity to do so, as it is not possible at the time these are put up to obtain the new

While fresh fruits are found in abund-

ance from the time of strawberries until the

last of the fruits, the crimson barberries ripened by the first frosts, come to November markets. There is no time when ripe fruit is so abundant as in fall. Then apples, grapes, pears, peaches and a multi-tude of other fruits are displayed, any of which suggest to the experienced cook desserts by the fourscore. There might be now some dispute as to which is the most valuable of dessert fruits. The palm in this matter has been hitherto given to the apple not because of its superior flavor, so much as its adaptability to keeping, and its general usefulness to the cook for sauces, as well as desserts. It was chiefly because it "kept," however, that we were wont to consider it the most useful of fruits. outward appearance the apple keeps better than any fruit we have. Yet it does not keep its flavor well. A barrel-kept winter apple is comparatively flavorless as early as February, and some species do not survive in flavor beyond Christmas unless kept in an earth pit and used as soon as they are taken out. These "well-kept." sound-looking but flavorless apples are very different fruit from the apples ripened in the autumn sunshine and dew. The best that can be said of the winter apple when it remains a flavorless pulp is that it is a good vehicle for the flavors of other fruits. A canned peach and almost any other canned fruits are superior to the barrel-kept apples. The cook no longer need depend upon apples but can prepare desserts from many other fruits at as cheap a price as from apples. Fresh fruits of all kinds are canned at so little trouble and expense that several other fruits have become powerful rivals of the apple as the most useful of fruits. Peach ies made of canned peaches put up on the farm where they were grown are as cheap of currants. A large proportion are grown and certainly more delicious than apple pies made of barrel-kept apples. The time has now come when the winter fruit must

popular regard .- N. Y. Tribune A New Discovery for the Cure of Consumption, and other

show quality as well as quantity. When

apples were the only inexpensive fruit at

the command of a great number of those

To-day canned fruits are available and

cheap. Winter apples must be of the very

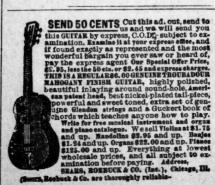
best quality and must be kept by superior

methods to long retain their old place in

distant from city markets there was rivalry.

Lung Diseases. The Alpha Medical Institute possesse the great secret of a positive cure for diseases of the Lungs and Respiratory Organs. It is the most valuable original Discovery made in the field of Medicine in the last twenty-five years. To prove in the season. Cold rains and, in some Treatment entirely free to every sufferer locations, frost, prevailed at the time of from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, blooming, and early in the season it was or other disease of the Lungs. A large evident that the set of fruit was very light. | illustrated Book, the New Medical Advance, is also sent free with the Treatagainst 5,000 last year, being just 12 per we advise you to take advantage of this cent. of last year and, probably, was as office address and nearest express office, with all symptoms and particulars of your disease, to The Alpha Medical Institute, Fay, Cherry, and Versaillaise; these are 556 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, now deteriorating, and will soon have to and they will at once send you their free be removed. Since then, we set more Fay every year or two till 1892, when we set stated. We are sure that you will be well repaid if you accept this generous offer.

5 Drops' Friends.



Please Mention Green's Fruit Grower.

The judge is one of the editors of Col-

There are but few trees or plants that

cannot be planted in the fall to an advan-

tage. Then the work is done. Our springs

are so short and the ground often so wet

Judge Miller's Mishap.

that it is all hurry.

nan's Rural World, the originator of James Vick and Capt. Jack strawberries, etc. He says: "For a week I have been limping about with a severe boil on my right knee, and when it was at its worst I gave it blow that has almost crippled me. In pass ing a tall Garber pear tree, I saw a large specimen on a high limb that I had missed when picking them; giving the tree a shake, the next thing was an old man hopping around almost crazy. The big pear struck me just above the boil, and though the latter is nearly well, the bruise from the pear is still painful and keeps me from gathering fruit. I mention this to warn others to look up and see where a thing is going to

Cargo of 1800 Barrels Grand Isle Vt., Apples for Market.

Commercial apple growing in Grand Isle Co., Vt., is becoming more and more each year a source of profit. Although the prices paid for apples following the large crop of '96 were low, yet in comparison with other crops it proved the most profitable one. Surrounded as it is by the waters of Lake Champlain, Grand Isle Co. regarded a most favorable locality for fruit growing. It has been called the apple garden of America, and orchardists claim the apples of Grand Isle Co. have flavor and keeping qualities found in no other section. Budded nursery stock two or three years old is mostly used and where native stock is on the place top grafting is practiced. The favorite varieties grown are Baldwin, Yellow Bellflower, Ben Davis, Fameuse (Snow), Rhode Island Greening, King of Tompkins County, Golden Russet, Pound Sweet, Talman Sweet. The Arctic is a new variety which is gaining considerable favor and is being extensively planted. Most of the orchards are under thorough cultivation and spraying is practiced generally. This has become an important factor in successful apple culture, as practical orchardists will testify in such important portions of the apple belt as central and western New York, Michigan and parts of Ohio.—American Agriculturist.

The Future of Small Fruits.

The profits of small fruit growing have peen so large during the past that people without experience on land adapted to fruit culture, or properly fitted, rushed into the business on a large scale, involving the nvestment of considerable sums of money. The result has been that many markets, es pecially the large cities, have been glutted with inferior fruit. Few of these large planters have received any profits in the business, indeed many have been financially ruined and this class of planters are rapidly retiring from the business. Fruits have been cheap and consumption very large and when once the people have acquired the habit of fruit eating they will not relinquish it. The demand for berries in the future, per capita, will be much larger than in the past, but the broad acres and slovenly methods must give way to a little understanding of plant life and its manipulation to cause higher flavor, better texture and color through general high tillage and manuring.

During the past season of glutted markets this class of growers have had a ready market in special customers and remunerative prices, and it will be so in the future. The man who succeeds in horticulture in the future will put in his soil the same ingredients which Admiral Dewey and Commodore Schley put in their powder in destroying the Spanish navy, viz.: brains. The "hit or miss" of the Spaniard will not do. Every shot fired in horticulture must be done with the same mathematical accuracy employed by these naval officers, and the growers who do things in this way are not to be crowded out.

Shipping fruit to the large cities is undoubtedly overdone, but with the disappearance of the syndicates and many large growers there will be an abundance of room for the small and careful grower, especially in the local markets.-R. M. Kellogg, in Michigan Fruit Grower.

-At an institute meeting held in one of the counties in Maryland recently, President Sylvester, of Maryland Agricultural College, who was lecturing, inquired of those present what the average yield per icre of corn was for the section he was then visiting? There was a difference of opinion but all agreed that it was from five to ten bushels per acre, possibly nearer the former figure. Then exclaimed the president with vehemence and great force: "A great tragedy is being enacted in your midst."-Strawberry Culturist.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., NOV., 1898.

The circulation of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER te larger than any other horticultura paper published in America.

EDITORIAL.

The Story-Teller.

It is well that we should remember what our tastes were when we were young. The reason why many elderly people make elves uninteresting to young people is that the elderly people have forgotten how they felt when they were themselves young, and therefore have no sympathy for the tastes of younger people.

The editor of Green's Fruit Grower is trying to remember how he felt when was young, and what his tastes were as a young man. He well remembers the ural New Yorker, then published at Rochester, N. Y., which came regularly to his father's farm home. He welcomed this paper each week simply for the stories it tained. In those days the Rural New Yorker never failed to publish an interesting story, and this story was all that the editor then read of that valuable paper. He was not a farmer, or a fruit grower, or a dairyman in those days. He was interested in the romantic, the unusual

ife as portrayed in stories. editor of Green's Fruit Grower has decided from this time on to issue no edition of his paper which does not contain some thing in the form of anecdotes or stories. Our aim will be that these stories shall teach good morals, and shall be of such a character as to lift up rather than to lower the moral tone of our readers.

Our readers will notice that it is our desire to make our paper acceptable to every member of the family. We wish to make it a welcome guest, so that whenever our paper comes into the family it may be sought for with interest and eagerness.

American Fruit Growing.

When I was a boy there was no Hor ticultural literature worth speaking of in this country; in fact, there was but little written on the subject of farming. The idea of fertilizing the soil with ground bone, and with the products of the chemist's laboratory was not dreamed of. Agricultural papers and books in those days treated simply on the care of horses, cattle and other stock, or the preparation of the soil, or drainage, etc., and even these subjects were crudely considered and discussed.

Horticulture was then far in the rear of agriculture. There were no commercial orchards or vineyards. The sale of fruits was scarcely thought of as a means of revenue. At a date even so late as that when Green's Fruit Grower was established (in 1881) it was extremely difficult to find, in gleaning the publications of the country, sufficient articles of interest to fill its pages, or to get writers who could write for its pages, giving their experience.

How rapidly has come the change up to the present hour, when there are legions of writers and experimenters in horticulture, and papers are filled with expressions of horticultural writers. We have just published a book of 124 pages, under strong paper cover, called American Fruit Growing. This book contains the expressions of our best horticultural writers and experimenters up to the present date. Its pages are devoted, first, to Pear Culture; sec ond, to Peach Culture; third, to Manures and Fertilizers of Fruits; fourth, Quince Culture; fifth, Small Fruit Culture; sev-enth, Western New York Fruit Growing;

Spraying Calendar, While we have before issued a treatise of pear, peach, cherry and other forms of fruit culture, the present book has new ma-terial on these subjects, using none of the old. This book is handsomely printed and illustrated, and will be of value to the practical fruit grower, as well as to the amateur who grows fruit in his garden for his own family. This book is sent post-paid for 25c., or is given free as a preyear to those who claim this premium

-Of the eleven emperors and empresses that have occupied the threne of Russia tween Peter I. and Alexander III., four

The Sheldon Pear.

The Sheldon is one of my favorites as an eating pear. It matures during the latter part of September. It is a vigorous and productive variety, seldom failing to produce a good crop of fruit. It has a little tendency to drop off with autumn winds but can be picked when quite hard, ripening up to perfection weeks after.

The Sheldon is not a handsome pear Like many other good things it must be known to be appreciated. In shape it is round and flat, and its skin is covered with a russety yellow coat, but whoever bites into one of these pears, when fully matured, will never forget the peculiar excel-lence of quality of this admirable variety. This is one of the few fruits which I am tempted to eat in excess. It does not cloy the appetite. The more I eat the more desire, and yet I have never received any ill effects from eating this fruit. Do not trees in your yard. I do not know that I can recommend you to plant large quan tities of these pears for market, and yet I think it would sell at a fancy price wherever its superior quality is known.

The Brighton Grape.

The superintendent of our fruit farm has een sending the editor baskets of the Brighton grape during the past two weeks. do not know of any established variety which pleases me so well in texture and flavor. It is a dark red grape ripening about with Concord. Berry and cluster of good size; flesh tender and juicy; quality

We never fail at our fruit farm of having a good supply of fruit of the Brighton but it is not so reliable as the Concord or Worden. Brighton contains some foreign blood, and whenever foreign blood present the variety shows less ability to withstand climatic influences. The Brighton is a vigorous grower and generally has healthy foliage, and is productive enough, but there are seasons when it does not bear a full crop; therefore, I do not advise planting Brighton for market in competition with Concord, unless a fancy price can be secured for the fruit. But for the home garden, where it succeeds, I know of no more valuable grape than Brighton. Surely no lover of grapes will omit having a few vines of the Brighton in his garden. valuable variety was originated by the well known veteran, Jacob Moore, the originaor of the Bar-Seck pear, the Red Cros current, and other valuable fruits. If Mr. Moore had done nothing more than to orignate the Brighton he would not have lived

The Effects of Spraying in 1898.

At Green's fruit farm we have found by the present year's experience that pears benefited by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture. The spray should be applied three times; the first time at once after the trees have blossomed and the next time a few weeks thereafter. The Seckel pear is particularly inclined to be unless sprayed, but mperfect sprayed the Seckel was smooth and beautiful. The blemishes on other varieties of pears can be largely removed by spraying and the quality of the fruit greatly increased.

In apple orchards, buyers do not care to go far to see orchards that have not been sprayed knowing that the fruit on such rchards cannot be first-class. Once spraying is not enough ordinarily for orchards, since frequent showers are liable to occur at the season of the year when spraying is done, which is at the close of

We have also sprayed our peach trees entirely preventing the peach leaf curl There is no question whatever that the rchardist must have a spraying equipment in order to market the finest specimens of

We have to-day, October 1st, shipped full carload of Duchess pears to market. Our plums were not bearing this year,

in regard to spraying the plum Success is Stimulating.

Every nation uses some form of stimu ant. The American people spend hundreds of millions of dollars annually for ea, coffee and other stimulating drinks, say nothing of tobacco, which is also stimulant. Has the reader ever considered the fact that success is a marvelous stimu lant, that defeat is equally depressing? It has been said that Horace Greeley died from depressing effects in his contest for the Presidency of the United States. When we feel that our plans have been wisely made and that our efforts have been successful, we can feel the life current cours ing through our veins with renewed force and activity. We walk with lighter steps, we seem to tread upon the air. Our heart are filled with hope, our ambition is satisfied, but when we are defeated despondency is apt to take possession of us, we lose our appetite, our hearts beat more slowly, our steps are sluggish, our livers are inactive, our eyes are dim, our hold on life has been lessened by our defeat.

When the news first came of Comme lore Dewey's brilliant victory at Manila, the life-blood in the heart of every true American flowed at greater speed. Later when Sampson and Schley destroyed the Spanish fleet, and when Santiago was taken, the spirits of the American people were at high ebb. We at once became aware of the fact that we are a great peo ple and a great nation. We had been suc essful in a supreme moment. The ability of our nation, financially and otherwise had not been taxed to its uttermost. We were capable of many times increasing the

effort we had made. Our people have not yet recovered from this invigorating feeling which has been brought about by the success of our army and navy. The vital expansion of our peobeen extended to the financial affairs of our country which are rapidly brightening, owing very largely to the realzation which has come to most all of us that we are living in the greatest and mos prosperous country in the world, and that ve are as a nation a marvelous people Despondency has given way to hope and faith in the future. The people who have shown such wonderful capacity canno easily be overcome by financial depression

or other disasters. It is the opinion of our wise men tha we are at the dawn of an era of great prosperity. The American people are the greatest inventors, the greatest mechanics, the greatest sailors, the greatest and most cessful fighters, the best financiers, and the longest-headed people in the world. We

What we want is new subscripers. We therefore, oner four plants of our new ited Cross currant with Green's Fruit Grower for six months for 25 cents, all by mall, post-paid; plants to be sent in October. Will you tell your friends of this liberal offer? The Red Cross currant is of the largest size, and has the longest clusters and the most vigorous bush of any variety k own. It is not surpassed in productiveness by any variety of currant, and is superior to all others in quality. Enclose 25 cents in stamps and get four well-rooted plants of the Red Cross currant and Green's Fruit Grower for six months. This offer is intended for new

have also wise legislators, and wise men at

the head of our public affairs.

Thus the faint-hearted have strong-hearted, and this is all we need in a country like ours to bring about an era of unequaled prosperity.

A New Remedy for San Jose Scale.

Mr. S. Powers of Jacksonville, Florida editor of the Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower, informs us that a new method of destroying the San Jose scale has been liscovered in Florida. It consists of a fungus vegetable growth which fastens upon the scale and sucks out its life. Experimenters have learned how to propagate this fungus artificially, and by spraying infested fruit trees the fungus is set at work destroying the scale completely. An orchard was discovered in Florida infested with the San Jose scale, but on investigation it was found that the scale had been entirely distroyed by this fungus. appears that the scale does not attack the orange or lemon in Florida. Mr. Powers says that the discovery of this fungus seems to mark the beginning of an important change in the methods of combating the scale, and that Prof. Rolfs has demon strated that it may be used practically and profitably in Florida and that the fungus may be propagated anywhere artificially in unlimited quantities. Prof. Rolfs has experimented largely in the propagation of this fungus, and has had fifteen prominent men in the North doing the same work and their success has been beyond his most sanguine expectations.

The Crosby Peach.

I have just picked (Sept. 25th) the Crosby aches from a tree growing near the win dow of my office at Rochester, N. Y. This is a young tree planted three years ago which has had no cultivation, and has been interfered with by a pile of lumber which was built up high on the eastern side of it This tree has, however, borne every successive year. Last year it bore a heavy crop, this year a moderate crop.

The fruit in both instances was not of exceedingly large size, but when we came to cut open the Crosby peach we found the pit so small and utterly insignificant it left nearly as much meat and juice as is ordinarily contained in a much larger speci-

The Crosby is attractive in color and form, splashed with red on all sides, with alternate patches of yellow. Its form is roundish and not elongated like the Elberta. There is a deep cavity in the stem end and a deep suture on all sides.

The Crosby blossomed this spring one week later than Elberta, which grew at its side. Elberta has no peaches although it bore heavily last year. This tends to indicate that the Crosby is hardier than the Elberta, but the Elberta is also quite hardy in bud. Altogether I am pleased with the Crosby peach although it cannot be recommended as a large peach, but who ever buys a basket of fair sized Crosb will be greatly pleased with its quality, and with the amount of flesh it contains and cannot possibly help noticing the smal size of the pit which adds immensely to the amount of eatable flesh which the peach contains. The Crosby is certainly one o the most hardy in bud of all the hardy peaches. A friend says his Crosby peach tree bears every year, and that he consider it a valuable hardy variety.

The Source of Typhoid Fever is in Farmers' Wells.

It has been conclusively shown during the past week that the wells adjacent to farm houses are frequently the source of typhoid fever. This discovery was brought where our soldiers are located Cyphoid fever had broken out among the soldiers, and a thorough investigation Everything seemed to be clean and in good shape about the camp, but it was found that the water provided for the soldiers was not so cool and did not please hem so well as water from the adjacent farm wells, therefore this water from th farm wells was consumed almost entirely by the soldiers. On analyzing the water from these farm wells the water was found to contain the germs of typhoid

I desire to call attention to this matter now, as I have often in the past, through the columns of Green's Fruit Grower. The drinking of impure water causes the death of more people than wars, pestilence or famines. There is no way in which typhoid fever germs can enter the system except through water or food. It is almost impo sible to locate a well near farm buildings and where the water will not be contaminated by surrounding outbuildings, or barn-yards, or kitchen drains, or something

f that nature. The average man does not realize that all the water coming from wells goes through from the surface, soaking through the soil, often descending long slopes which enables the water to percolate from barnyards, cess-pools, kitchen drains, and other ources directly into the well where the family uses water. Not only is the family in danger of death but the friends of the family who visit them. Not only these, but if the farmer sells milk in the city, or rinses his milk cans with this poisone water, he then places milk in the cans which causes the germs of disease to multiply rapidly, and thus the germs of ty phoid fever are communicated to thou-

sands of people in large cities. The water in the wells from which our soldiers drank at Camp Black and which gave them typhoid fever was cool, clear and tasteless. It had every appearance of being pure water, therefore no person can udge of the purity of well water by its

taste, or appearance. Farmers, look to your wells. eed to be cleaned at least once in five or ten years, and yet there are hundreds of housands of wells of farmers which have ot been cleaned for fifty years. In the bottoms of these wells will be found sediment and the resort of decayed matter which is of itself poisonous. Water often washes in the wells from the surface of the ground during heavy rains. Water oumped from the well often leaks through the platform, washes down through the walls of the well, carrying dirty sedin into the waters below, thus rendering the water unfit to be used by the family. Give

Out at Fort Sheridan the other day voman, wearing a dead bird in her hat walked near the perch of a large American eagle, the pet and pride of Company B. First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. Suddenly the eagle swooped down upon her, sank his talons deep in her offending headgear, tore it from her head, bore it away to its perand rent it in fragments with eviden wrath and disgust, while the frighten vomen fled screaming, to profit, let us hope by the sharp lesson she had received.

N. Y. Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1898, C. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.: The Loudon raspberry was the most pr ductive of the red raspberries fruited on our grounds this season.-Yours, W. Pa

Assistant Horticulturist.

Please Don't.

Although the editor of Green's Fruit Grower has repeatedly requested subscribers not to send him specimens of fruit, at the present moment his desk is covered with various cans, boxes and baskets of apples which subscribers have sent desiring the name or to show the large apples they can grow, etc.

The good people who send these apples es never write us a word, therefore we do not know why the apples are sent or who they come from. Many other people send the apples this week and write their letter a week or two later. The result is that the editor's desk is loaded down with fruit continually, waiting for letters to ome, which never do come

While we are interested in valuable and eculiar new fruits, we are not so much nterested in new apples, for the reason that every locality has its new apple, and we cannot judge from specimens grown in other States how these varieties will succeed with us, or whether they will be of ary value with us. A new variety of apple is no curiosity. I know of one man who had 400 or 500 new varieties of apples, the result of apple seedlings coming up where apple pomace had been fed to cattle. Nearly all of these seedlings were seemof value. If you desire varieties to be identified as regards name, send speci-mens to the U. S. Pomological Department, Washington, D. C.

Fall Planting-Why?

There are a number of good reasons for fall planting. One very important reason for fall planting is, that the purchase of nursery stock can be made from unbroken nursery stocks and so better and more shapely trees can be obtained. Nurserymen have more time to dig, not being rushed as they usually are later in the spring, so trees are handled with greater care, and the roots are not mutilated as often occurs in the hurry of spring work. But there is, we shall mention, another very excellent reason, namely, the planter can get such varieties as he wishes to plant By spring a number of the popular and stitutes must be taken or else the plans for

planting must be changed or abandoned. The orchardist will have just as much time in fall for planting as in spring, though he may not think so. Trees planted in fall give time for the soil to be settled about the roots of the newly planted trees and these trees during the warmer days of winter are striking roots into the earth, so that when spring comes growth is both rapid and strong, and the result of the year's growth is more satisfactory every

The Farmer's Orchard.

(Written for Green's Fruit Grower.) It is quite natural that the specialist hould succeed best, because he is at the east disadvantage. He has made a more careful study of his subject and the conditions that govern it. In other words, he gives it his careful attention and constant thought. The side issues, so to speak, are neglected. Consequently they suffer by their want of prominence.

As we look at farm life and its various hases we are struck by the force of this statement. On every hand there are evidences that the secondary matters conwith farming suffer a great loss for want of attention. But I suppose there is none that has been less looked to and has received less attention than the farm orchard. Occasionally it receives a trimming and then it is left to itself until haroigs are turned in the orchard to keep down the grass and weeds. But still the latter grows and the briers come up where they get a chance.

But then comes the time for the ripening of the fruit. How glad every one is! How patiently every member of the family has looked forward to the time when the ripen ing fruit will be ready to pull from the tree! And when the time comes, we often hear the exclamations: "Oh, how imperfect is the fruit this year!" or "Why do we never have apples any more, like we had when we were boys!" Now these exclamations are true. And what is the natter? The matter with the orchards and trees is just as with other objects. The cow that receives a poor ration will no long give milk; the horse that is improperly fed does but a minimum amount of work and the broad fields that are cropped year after year soon return but small and inferior harvests. So with the orchards They need to be fed. And on a good ration, too. They need nourishing food to produce vigorous trees, that large, luscious pples or other fruit may be possible. The food that trees need is similar to that nec ssary for other plants, but different proportions of the several elements. A great deal of potash is necessary because the eaves and fruit contain much of this ele ment. Nitrogen and phosphoric acid are also needed. Land that has been in trees for many years will become deficient in potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid. We can grow clover and furnish the nitrogen in so doing. But the other two elements we can furnish to the trees only by adding in commercial form. But this is not expensive. Our nitrogen we get free. Phos phoric acid at 7 cents per pound and hundred pounds per acre is but \$7.00; pot ash, 250 pounds at 4 cents per pound is but \$10.00. So there are just \$17.00 to fertilize one acre. Usually the farm orchard s much smaller than this and the expens

would be cut down just that much. Now, dear reader, do you know that \$17.00 if you put on your acre orchard only ask you to try and see for yourself. Really, we must quit our farming by guess work, and it is just as true that we mus quit letting the old orchard look out for tself. I really believe, of all farm practice that the farmers over the country have neglected, this is the side that has most neglected-the orchard. If I can cause one reader to see the necessity of ooking after the fertilizing of the little orchard, my words will not have been in tell you sincerely and conscientiously, do not negect your orchard. Clear it up. Fertilize it. It needs it. And it will pay you, for every penny you spend in fer-dizing in the end will pay you many times that with rich, luscious and wholesom fruit.-Charles W. Burkett.

n his native country was at the school his son Oswell was attending; and the last sentence of the speech was: "Fear God and work hard." These words disclose the louble secret of his own life. Sir Bartle Frere declared that any five years of Livagstone's career might have established or him, in any other occupation, such a ter, and raised for him such a for tune as none but the most energetic car

ucket, and are counted as the small dus of the balance.-Isaiah xl., 15.

THE ORIGINAL SHELDON PEAR TREE.

\$118 for the Crop of One Tree One Year.

Early in the present century, in 1808 to be exact, Roger Sheldon, the ancestor of the Sheldon family in Huron, N. Y., miwife and children. On the way, they some very fine pears of good size. The wife of the pioneer saved some of the seeds from these pears, to be planted at their new home. The result was a lot of seedling pear trees, of which 8 or 10 produced fruit much like the original. Some of these trees were given to neighbors, and to-day four or five of the original trees are stand ing in this township, about four miles from Lake Ontario. This part of the country is as fine a farming region as can be foun anywhere in the State, and is also noted as a fruit-growing country.

Fig. 290 represents the original tree on



sours. It is of prodigious size and in a perfect state of preservation. It is 35 feet igh and the branches spread 20 feet. The trunk is five feet in circumference. The fruit borne on this tree is degenerating somewhat, both in size and in quality. Mr. Henry Sours, who once owned this tree, told me that, in the year 1867, he was paid \$18 and \$16 per barrel respectively for firsts and seconds of the pears raised on it. The crop brought \$118. One year he received \$24 per barrel for the fruit from the same tree, but the yield was not so large as in 1867 .- Rural New Yorker.

Comparative Efficiency of Antiseptics.

The discussion has lately been carried on to a great extent in the scientific journals as to the relative effectiveness of the various antiseptics. Of these substances, as is well known, there is a considerable num-ber among the mineral or metallic compounds available in commerce, the great domestic preservative being common salt. The efficiency of this latter is, however, quite light in comparison with a number of others, a fact which will be well understood from the figures below, showing the relative antiseptic efficiencies as proved by the latest experiments.

These ratios are: Bichloride of mercury, 14,800; free chlorine, 4,000; salicylic acid. acid, 333; boracic acid, 143; ferrus sulphate, or copperas, 90; magnesium chloride, or bittern, 104; calcium chloride, 25; so dium chloride, or common salt, 6. These figures are simply relative-not the same ratios for all kinds of bacteria-and the experiments were largely made with respect to the common atmospheric germs. such as are so much in evidence in sewage.

Root Pruning. Referring to close pruning and the facts adduced, Mr. Pierce seems to think the nethod may be good for young and small trees, but doubts its value for older and larger ones. But those are the very kind most benefited. A small one-year-old tree may partially recover from being planted with long roots, but large two-year and over never do. As to amount of top to be left, it is best to cut small one and two-year trees back to one foot, more or less, after planting, allowing all shoots to grow until a foot or so long, when the straightest and best should be left and all others rubbed off. This will give a nice, new stem which can be cut back the next year to desired height. But cutting back is not at all absolutely necessary, even for young trees. I'wo feet or more may be left, and on large three-year and older ones, especially shade trees, five or six feet may remain, but it will be well to plant such a little deeper and ram well to prevent loosening by strong winds after heavy rains. Staking, of ourse, would be best for such trees. will now mention a few among many instances of success with older trees that have come to hand.

Mr. Samuel Edwards, of North Peoria, Ill., received a lot of three-year-old assorted fruit trees from a Rochester nurseryman, which were delayed on the road and so frozen that the roots were killed. He cut off the tops to about two feet and the roots close to the bodies and set them out as an experiment. They all grew finely, making handsome, fruitful trees. Mr. O. E. Hine, of Vienna, Va., bough number of two-year-old silver maple trees with badly mutilated roots. He cut away most of them, reduced the tops and

planted. They all grew and made rees. Mr. A. W. Harrison, of Alexandria, Va., when living at Montclair, N. J., transforest to his land. He cut off nearly all the roots, leaving straight tops about eight feet high. These trees are living to-day, and are fine models of vigor and beauty.

Mr. M. B. Sturgus, Jefferson Co., Ind.,

planted an orchard of peach trees, the of a part of them being so poor that he cut them back very close. The root-pruned ones, to a tree, made much the finest trees Mr. J. J. Smith, Burnet, Texas, writes: "Fifteen years ago I planted an orchard of peach, plum and almond trees, and was with my boys until about half the trees were set. The ground was alluvial with hard clay sub-soil. The trees were years old. I was careful to have holes dug large, so as to allow of all the roots being spread out. The digging was very hard. Being called away, the boys set the last small holes, cut off the roots and hid them, and to-day the best trees by far are the root pruned ones. Most of the long rooted ones have died and the balance have the

and attracted no attention from the par- to the odor of the sewers.

ties until the root-pruning agitation called them to mind. For evergreens, close rootpruning plainly would not do unless the top was cut entirely away. Thus treated orange trees have done exceedingly well for me, and Mr. C. W. Campbell, some years ago, made the following statement in Florida Despatch and Fruit Grower: "For a month during our dryest weather I have been transplanting orange trees, and will here say that I followed the plan of cutgrated thither from Connecticut with his top so severely as to leave but little of it. As a result, I have never had so good suc cess. Out of 500 trees I will not lose one, Eastern New York, and were regaled with though I never planted when it seemed so some very fine pears of good size. The unfavorable as last October. In 1886, to save as much top as possible, I dug the roots as long as I could get them, and out of 500 I don't believe there are 50 living

to-day, and they have never made a good

growth."

But there are other advantages in this system besides ultimately making better trees. A general adoption of it would save he nurseryman vast labor and expense in digging and packing his stock, as well as relieve the buyer from the heavy charges on great bales and boxes of useless roots, tops and moss. It would save planters the labor of digging great holes, spreading out roots, etc., and would reduce to a minimum the danger of scattering insect pests and root diseases, and finally would enable planters to set extra large trees, even four or five years old with perfect success, making fine, vigorous and healthy trees, while universal experience has proved such to be worthless if planted with long roots. -H. M. Stringfellow, Galveston, Texas.

Hobson in Fresh Danger.

Lieutenant Hobson's perils were not ove when he was exchanged. Dangers still confront him, and he will display courage that is superhuman if he marches boldly on them instead of fleeing to the safe retreat of war.

The new peril took form at Long Beach. L. I., where some hotel guests presented ham with a sword. Before the whole assemblage a St. Louis girl tiptoed up, took his hand, and said: "May I kiss you?" Now, what could a poor hero do? He

turned pale, then blushed, and summoning all his fortitude, consented. She was a pretty girl, and she didn't give him a min ute to retreat. It wasn't a great, roaring screaming thirteen-inch shell of a kiss, but a little one-pounder rapid-fire thing, and yet the gunnery was so good it hit the lieutenant just below the protective moustache, exploded, and shook him in every plate and timber. Some say he caught fire inside and blazed furiously and had to beat to port in distress.

That is the beginning. The rest is to fol low. Wait until the two hundred other young women to whom Hobson is said to be engaged get hold of him. He will have great deal worse quarter of an hour than had when the Spanish gunners of the Morro and Socapa were shooting the torpedoes off his old coal hulk.-Chicago Journal.

A Pet Florida Crane.

He stands at one side by the hour, just pluming himself, then gently picking at shoe buttons and finger rings. Occasionally he is indulged in a favorite pastimethat of taking the hairpins out of his mistress's hair.

In nature he is as gentle and affectionate as a kitten, and as he has never been teased he has no enmity for anything except a dog. One night he was attacked by a strange dog, and since then his hatred for any canine other than the home dog is intense and as soon as his eagle eye detects a strange dog he gives a cry of alarm and in the most quiet, sedate, but stately walks out of range into some retired corner. He is more valuable than a watch dog, for at night, should any strange object intrude on the premises, he quickly gives a warning in a voice so loud and clangorous as to wake even the "seven sleepers" themselves.

Dick has always been inordinately fond of his master, whom he makes every ef-fort to please. It is at his command that he will dance, bowing and twirling in the most graceful manner; then circling with wings distended around the yard and back again to bow and courtesy as before. Another very pleasing recognition of his inelligence is the manner in which he always welcomes his owner. He recognizes he horse and carriage as far as his eye can reach, and long before the bird is in view his voice is heard trumpeting a greetng, which is continued until the master reaches the gate, when at the single command, "Louder, Dick!" he throws his head back and gives forth a long, gurgling note, indicating joy and pleasure. To no one else will he give this welcome. It is unique and peculiar-for his owner alone. -Forest and Stream.

On September 13th the city council of New York unanimously passed a vote of hanks to Miss Helen Gould for her "distinguished service to the Government and people of the United States" during the ate war. Shortly after making her gift of \$100,000 to the Government, Miss Gould became an active member of the women's national war relief association. Miss Gould has since been made assistant directorgeneral of the association. One of her first icts after joining the association was to visit the hospital ships Relief and Olivette and to offer to the surgeons in charge anything they might be in need of in the equipment of the vessels. Miss Gould also organized a party to visit the hospitals in the harbor, and as a result dietary kitchens were established at several of them. Miss Gould became especially interested in the work at Montauk Point, and has made several visits to it. After each visit she has personally supervised the purchase of supplies for the camp, herself giving \$25,000 to the association. With this money the work has been enlarged, and a week ago an elaborate system was put into execution for caring for the convalescent soldiers returning from the camp. This was planned by Miss Gould, and through her efforts a number of beautiful country homes have been secured for the men. Previous to her gift of \$25,000 to the association, Miss Gould had made liberal contributions.

physician and every educated person should wage incessant war against noises (1) because it is certain that they increase the sick-rate (by murdering sleep, etc.); (2) because they increase the deathrate, by destroying the vital and restorative powers of the sick; (3) because they dull and brutalize the nervous system of those who can and do learn to withstand their pathogenic influences; (4) because they serve to make the sensitive and cultivated, who are able to do so, separate themselves in their search for quiet from to intensify the license of the noise-makers by lessening the checks upon their crimes It may be added that there are persons who actually boast of their indifference to noise. That is indeed, a thing to be proud of indifference of the inhabitants of the sla

Medical Journal, Philadelphia: Every

Big Armies Make Short Wars.

Small armies make long wars, armies make short ones. The visible pres ence of 268,000 men under arms ended re sistance after the first battle. It prevent interference. It was the cheapest post path to decisive victory. Short-men critics who, under the safe shadow of torious peace, condemn the size of army, forget or are ignorant of the signs of European interference early in war, the many indications that Europe waiting to see whether a country with o 26,000 regulars could fight a swift, cisive war. The answer was given in dent McKinley's call for 125,000 teers, and then for 75,000 more. With ncrease of the regular army and navy display of strength ended the war in As Prince Bismarck once said: "It is easy to criticise; it is diffic to govern."-Philadelphia Press.

Some Mistakes We Make.

It is a mistake to work when you not in a fit condition to do so. To take off heavy underclothing becau you have become overheated.

To go to bed late at night and rise daybreak, and imagine that every he taken from sleep is an hour gained. To imagine that if a little work or exercise is good, violent or prolonged exerc is better

To conclude that the smallest room the house is large enough to sleep in. To sleep exposed to a direct draught any season.

To imagine that whatever remedy ca one to feel immediately better, as alcoh stimulants, for example, is good for system, without regard to the after effe To eat as if you had only a minute which to finish the meal, or to eat with an appetite, or to continue after it has be satisfied, to gratify the taste.

To give unnecessary time to a certain stablished routine of housekeeping when it could be more profitably spent in rest of recreation.

When Sampson was Married

The career of Admiral William T. Sam son is watched with special interest some Rochester people, because they nember his marriage to Miss Elizal Burling, sixteen years ago. One of the relates this incident, in the New York Sur of the marriage as a sign that did not fa The carriage that was to convey the new wedded couple to the train was standing front of the house, when the driver ste up to one of the young women in the br party, tipped his hat, and gravely said:
"Would you mind rubbing Tom and Jim
noses, miss? It's a good sign for the ne married pair."

The young woman smiled, but she did the driver asked her. Jim and Tom dre Admiral and Mrs. Sampson to the stat and they departed from this city to take their home in Washington. Admiral Sam son was stationed in the Naval Observation there, and had already made a name himself. Mrs. Sampson is well kno among teachers and instructors in N York State. The Admiral's wife wa one time an instructor in Wells Coll Aurora, where she was very popular her pupils. She is proficient in modern guages and can speak French and Span uently. At the conclusion of her instri orship at Wells College she became a me per of the faculty of Vassar College. Ju pefore coming to Rochester she was pr instructor to Miss Anita McCormi daughter of Cyrus McCormick, of Chicag Miss Anits McCormick not tons arreved married a son of James G. Blaine, Sat

American Bravery.

The daring feat of Lieutenant Hol has recalled to the minds of Americans to similar individual deeds of desper bravery which occurred during our

with Tripoli. It is hardly credible that this con once paid large sums to the piratical B bary states for leave to navigate the without assault. During the admi tions of Washington and Adams the of our navy were several times em in carrying silver coin by the barrel Dey of Algiers and the Bashaw of Ti By command of the dey the Amer flag was hauled down from the mass the George Washington and his own hoisted in its place and the country fered, for a long time without protest ilar indignities from the bashaw the insolence could be tolerated no

and war was declared. The next year the frigate Philade struck a rock in the harbor of Tripo was seized by the enemy, the officers thrown into prison and the crew men reduced to slavery. The Turks r.

the vessel and began to refit her for Lieutenant Decatur, in a little named the Intrepid, with a half dozen ing young fellows crept into the har nightfall and made fast to the Philad under pretense of wanting anchorage they grappled the huge ship the leaped to their arms, but the Amer were already on board. They drove crew over the side, heaped combustible the hold, set fire to them, and escape their little boat to the war frigate wa for them while the Philadelphia burned the water's edge.

Six months later the harbor of was blockaded by Commodore Pre Lieutenant Richard Somers and eleven volunteered to fit up the Intrepid as a plode her in the midst of the Turkish fl to destroy it.

Twenty thousand pounds of powder two hundred shells were packed in hold and a slow fuse attached. On a night Lieutenant Somers sailed with toward the Turkish squadron; but she seen, struck by a bomb and set on fire. exploded and sank, doing no damage to enemy. Richard Somers and all cf crew were lost. But when we talk of the brave deed

their lives for their country-in val Youth's Companion. The celebrated Dr. Dumoulin, being rounded in his last moments by many oss, said to them: "Gentlemen, behind me three great physicians." one, thinking himself to be one of the thre

pressed him to name them, upon which he

replied, "Cleanliness, exercise, and moder

to-day which are successful, let us not

get these American boys who long ago g

tion in eating." Harry Cumberland, a Klondiker fro Wilmette, Illinois, returned to his home the north shore yesterday with a small vis of gold in his pocket. The dust was vined at \$1.05 and represented months toiling over the foothills of Alaska and the investment of \$500 in money.-America

Agriculturist.

Miss Antiquate-"Perhaps you ware of the fact that my family came over in the Mayflower." Miss Cutting-"Indeed! But then I st pose you were too young at the time to re-member much about the trip."—Chicago

Nov.

WOMEN'S DEP

rules the world.

Home-Made 8

"The hand that ro

"What care I as the days whether gloomy or bright what care I as the days g cold or warm, 'tis the sa For my dear home skies blue, and my dear home weathrough Is "beautiful summer" frand my feet walk ever in

And why? Well, here i Following me 'round on h Smiling on me through hi And gladdening and brig skies,
And my baby's father wi
To baby and me, home's b
His face is sunshine, and
In the music heard in his

So why should we heed, a The gloom or the light o Of the cutside world, wi

ONLY A WOMAN'

Dark Day St Written for Green's Fru regular correspondent,

November, with its th

continually cloudy, if 1

plenty of manufactured

usekeeper is the one to see to it. Some are but all can cultivate it. no excuse for nerves or breakfast table is the pla ful day. Let bright to smiles be the rule. No tel or gloomy prophesies, or takes, or naughtiness ou Father will be ten times a successful business day such a cheerful, loving for a moment allow yo you rise in the morning. be one of my bad days. In bed." Nine times out gins in that way back to "I must feel well and i to dwell on bodily ills," ten the bad feelings go shore there is brave che he most cheerful women through seas of trouble. band, pinching need, sic yet the whole neighborh her when needing sympa what was her receipt f cheerfulness and never swer. "If I dwelt upon she, "they would crush m aside as much as possible first, but I kept my min God sends me every da count up the pleasant has are many if one looks

tion will do in that line." keepers, let us magnify th dark days, and see it ref faces of all we come in a In the late fall and e cough and catarrh take an iron hand, especially States, where dampness most prudent, but much

my mind away from bod

and it is wonderful what

serious illness can be pre air is shut out as if it wa an eminent doctor told me all the time and did not side air. At night, even air ought to be let into t of course, to blow upon th loctor told me the stat had much to do with thes tempers. Eating too mu will cause all the symp A doctor with a large always stayed in town for the children were gen by eating the sweeties. wear flannel next the skir ful enough to guard as changes? Many a wo pneumonia by being ov then standing at the open friend. We ought all and not lengthen out our ter an abrupt good-bye one, and exposing our f sickness, and a doctor's temperature and above a heat. They say a piano better tune if there is on the stove, and plants for the leaves give off tainly they make the breathe. Another preve

CHEERFUL W "It was a very cloudy said a friend, "and my the weather. I could habefore another when I p In the window was a gr anthemum. The flower bright little suns all ove

air, with the mouth tight

THE MO STOVE bright as ne NOV.

ies Make Short Wars.

les make long wars. rt ones. The visible pro 00 men under arms ended r the first battle. It prevent It was the cheapest possib ve victory. nder the safe shadow of condemn the size of or are ignorant of the ean interference early in ti indications that Europe w whether a country with or rs could fight a swift, he answer was given in Pr ey's call for 125,000 volu n for 75,000 more. With e regular army and navy the rince Bismarck once easy to criticise; it is difficu Philadelphia Press.

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later the harbor of Tris by Commodore Preble fit up the Intrepid as a fit her into the harbor and es

sand pounds of powder a shells were packed in h w fuse attached. On a dark int Somers sailed with he rkish squadron; but she w a bomb and set on fire. Sh ank, doing no damage to th

talk of the brave deeds re successful, let us not for ican boys who long ago gav their country-in vain.

ed Dr. Dumoulin, being sui last moments by many o sicians, who deplored their hem: "Gentlemen, I leave ee great physicians." Every imself to be one of the three name them, upon which he liness, exercise, and modera

beriand, a Klondiker from ois, returned to his home on yesterday with a small vial pocket. The dust was and represented months of footbills of Alaska and the \$500 in money. American

fact that my family came ayflower."
"Indeed! But then I suptoo young at the time to about the trip."-Chic



WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world."

Home-Made Sunshine.

And why? Well, here is my baby sweet, Following me 'round on his restless feet, Smiling on me through his soft blue eyes, and gladdening and brightening my indoo

skies,
And my baby's father with fond true heart,
To baby and me, home's better part,
His face is sunshine, and we rejoice,
In the music heard in his loving voice.

So why should we heed, as the days go by, The gloom or the light of the weather and of the cutside world, when we're busy all day.

ONLY A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS

Dark Day Sunshine.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by ou regular correspondent, Sister Gracious. November, with its thirty days, almos continually cloudy, if not stormy, needs plenty of manufactured sunshine, and the housekeeper is the one that generally has to see to it. Some are naturally cheerful, but all can cultivate it, and there need be to excuse for nerves or ill temper. breakfast table is the place to start a cheerday. Let bright talk, and pleasant smiles be the rule. No telling of bad dreams or gloomy prophesies, or scolding for misakes, or naughtiness ought to be allowed. Father will be ten times more apt to have a successful business day if sent out from such a cheerful, loving atmosphere. Don't for a moment allow yourself to think as you rise in the morning, "This is going to one of my bad days. I ought to stay in bed." Nine times out of ten, if one begins in that way back to bed it is, whereas, must feel well and not allow my mind to dwell on bodily ills," nine times out of ten the bad feelings go, they can't stay here there is brave cheerfulness. One of most cheerful women I know has been through seas of trouble. A drinking husnd, pinching need, sickness, death, and when needing sympathy. I asked her cheerfulness and never forgot her answer. "If I dwelt upon my troubles," said she, "they would crush me, but I cast them aside as much as possible. It was hard at first, but I kept my mind on the mercies God sends me every day and at night ! count up the pleasant happenings, and they are many if one looks for them. I keep my mind away from bodily ills, if possible, and it is wonderful what a little determina tion will do in that line." So, sister house-

dark days, and see it reflected back on the faces of all we come in contact with.

keepers, let us magnify the sun-beams these

In the late fall and early winter, colds cough and catarrh take hold of us with an iron hand, especially in the Northern States, where dampness is the rule, and not the exception. They will come to the most prudent, but much discomfort, if not serious illness can be prevented by a little study and pains. In some houses the fresh air is shut out as if it was poison, whereas an eminent doctor told me that a cold could be brought on if one kept in a warm room all the time and did not breathe the outside air. At night, even in the winter, the air ought to be let into the house, but not, of course, to blow upon the bed. This same doctor told me the state of the stomach had much to do with these troublesome dis tempers. Eating too much pork or candies will cause all the symptoms of influenza. A doctor with a large practice said he always stayed in town after the holidays by eating the sweeties. Of course we all wear flannel next the skin, but are we careful enough to guard against the sudden changes? Many a woman has caught pneumonia by being over her stove and then standing at the open door, talking to a friend. We ought all to be considerate, and not lengthen out our leave-taking; better an abrupt good-bye than a lingering one, and exposing our friends to a fit of sickness, and a doctor's bill. There is a good deal in keeping our rooms at a right temperature and above all to have a moist eat. They say a piano will keep in much better tune if there is a vessel of water on the stove, and plants in the windows, for the leaves give off moisture, and cer tainly they make the air pleasanter to breathe. Another preventive of cough, colds, coffins is to take long breaths, in pure

air, with the mouth tightly closed. CHEERFUL WINDOWS.

"It was a very cloudy day in November." said a friend, "and my feelings matched the weather. I could hardly put one foot before another when I passed your house. In the window was a grand yellow chrysanthemum. The flowers seemed like

isn't going to last forever,' and from that noment the day wasn't quite as dark." So, thought I, we should not only have plants in our windows to please ourselves. but they may bear a pleasant message to sorrowful passerby. Nature, course, has given us some particularly cheerful flowers for this very purpose. Be sides the yellow Mums there are Primroses and Asters of lovely colors that will bloom in the windows until Thanksgiving. But along comes February and March, for the Northern States the stormiest and most gloomy of the year, and then comes the Best of all, the very prettiest are the cheapest in price. Send for a dozen or two. Tulips and Crocus.—Have a box that will fit on the window ledge inside, put-in your bulbs in the fall and keep in the dark until after Christmas. Then put them in the window and the little darlings will not only make the sitting-room bright, but cheer up the block. Another pretty flower is the white single Jonquil. The starry flowers are very sweet, and you cannot please a young girl more than to give her one to pin in her dress. Another cheerful plant for the window is the Abutilon, Souv. de Bonn. A well grown one, with every leaf margined with white is pretty, even without the scarlet flowers. The Cacti family are the funny ones in plant life. Take the "Old Man," his round head completely covered with long, gray hairs. The one on my plant shelf always attracted notice. Let us have something in our windows in the way of plants. There are many that will do well, even with little sun. Not only are they "cheer" makers, but where they are kept in good condition the air is purer and consequently better for us

CRAZY ON TULIPS. Any one reading an account of the Tulip

raze in Holland in 1635 might conclude that the people in that sober, matter-of-fact little place had gone stark, staring mad. Think of it, a man exchanged twelve acres of valuable land for one bulb. Another unatic was trying to steal into Holland with six bulbs in his pockets, without paying duty on them. He was arrested on the frontier and offered to give up his wife and children and all that he had if they vould only let him depart with his precious Tulips. There might have been some excuse for these Dutchmer if they had lived in these days, for Tulips have been so improved, and are now so really grand, with their beautiful forms and exquisite colors that it is right to be enthusiastic. And think of the difference in price! One might buy a thousand now for the price of one in those crazy days. They might well be called Poor Folks' Bulbs, for twenty cents will bring you a dozen of single ones. Again, if you have large spaces outside there can be great beds of them of every shade of color. If you have no yard and live in a flat, or in a crowded street, boxes can make the windows bright, and what can so pleasantly suggest the coming of summer as these gay darlings greeting the passersby? It is well to put them in early fall and keep them in the dark until after Christmas. Many fail by keeping them in too warm a room, for the insects of various kinds fairly hanker to get hold of a Tulip. In a cool room they are not so apt to be troublesome, but a sprinkling with a weak, warm suds will make them scamper. What shall we do with them after they have bloomed? It depends. If you have a large yard, and can afford space for spent bulbs, after it is warm, plant them; the following season they may bloom but they will not be as beautiful as the first season. If your yard is small throw them away and buy new. The best of it is, you can afford it, they are so very cheap. They are the most determined things to bloom and will, under the most adverse circumstances. I had placed a dozen potted ones in an out-of-theway closet and thought I had removed all, but one summer morning, opening the door, yet the whole neighborhood would run to I saw something red and pulled out a We need not go crazy over Tulips. but they are worth a good deal of enthusiasm and all the money we can spare to

Husband Versus Baby.

A man can offer a woman no greate homage than to choose her from all the world to be his companion, the sharer of his joys and sorrows, his helpmate until "death do part." To her he trusts his happiness, home comfort, and all else that pertains to the prosperity and success men covet and strive for. Having plighted their troth, existence becomes to both a fond dream of the life that is to be mutual, the home they are to share, and for this end they plan and hope, until on the happy day appointed. God blesses them both in the holy place

A long, brief moment, the rite is done: On the human love falls the heavenly

Making two hearts beat as one.' What a wonderful pilgrimage is the wedling journey. Whatever the weather or season, it is ever a pathway of sunshine and roses. The home coming, so often lived heretofore in imagination, is now a sweet reality, and on another hearthstone a fire is kindled. They are householders, and from out their little kingdom of joy, sweet influences of love, charity and hospitality must go forth to bless the outside world. Whatever the cares of the day, the thought of the welcome awaiting him at evening, for the children were generally sick, caused cheers and sustains the young husband. With what pride the daintily gowned wife presides at the little dinner prepared with such careful reference to his taste and fancies. Then the evenings, with brightly burning lamp, pleasant book, bit of embroidery, open piano and latest song, the hours are only too brief, they two forming for each other the very best of all society. They have entered a new realm of bliss, and unlike the paradise of old, it is thus far without trail of the serpent over its blossoms of love. In this ideal year many friends have come and gone under their roof tree, and now they welcome a tiny guest, their great joy mingled with the fear that it may depart and leave them comfortless. To the husband, how silent the house, lonely the meals, long the hours spent away from wife and baby, and with what impatience he waits for the health and strength that will give back to him the presiding angel of his home. Tupper undoubtedly believed his assertion to be truthful, that

"A babe in the house is a well-spring of

pleasure." -Turf. Farm and Home.

-The Chinese dress in white at funerals bright little suns all over the plant and they and in black at weddings, and old women seemed to say, 'cheer up. This weatheralways serve as bridesmaids.

ENAMELINE THE MODERN CAKE Makes an old Stove as makes an old Stove as bright as new in a minute. J.L. PRESCOTT & CO. -- NEW YORK-

How a Falsehood Grows.

First somebody told it,
Then the room wouldn't hold it,
So the busy tongues rolled it
Till they got it outside:
Then the crowd came across it,
And never once lost it,
But tossed it and tossed it,
Till it grew long and wide.

This lie brought forth others,
Dark sisters and brothers,
And fathers and mothers,
A terrible crew;
And while headlong they hurried
The people they flurried
And troubled and worried
As lies always do.

nd troubled and As lies always do.

—Christian Observer.

Neatness.

tion recently asked by a cynical old bachelor, who is a stern critic as to all that con cerns a woman's attire. This was the reply:-"Women are endowed with strange vagaries, and while extremely fastidious in many ways, are very neglectful in others. Even the smartest society girl is not as particular as to the freshness of her collar as the plain everyday man of business. To change his linen at least once a day is a sort of religion with most men. With women it is different. They will inspect their collars after a day's hard wear and decide that they will do again, not recognizing the fact that if any doubt exists on the matter they should be consigned to the laundry without demur. Again, a man is much more concerned as to the state of his foot-gear than a woman. The woman will gown herself handsomely, and forget to look at her shoes."

French Still Lead in Serving Fruit.

It is to the French that we look for ideas as to the proper serving of fruit, for they have made it an art. Strawberries France are usually served au naturel dipped in fondant (the melted sugar used by confectioners) or in the beaten white of an egg and then in powdered sugar. These snowy balls are then arranged in a glass dish and decorated with strawberry leaves. Peaches look particularly well with their cool leaves showing among the well rubbed fruit. Melons are served on a bed of melon leaves, with cracked ice on the leaves, but never inside the melon. White and red currants are served together in large bunches, or are treated like the strawberries, with white of egg and sugar. Raspberries and strawberries are metimes served floating in orange juice, a delicious dessert, by-the-way. The mingling of one fruit juice with another has today the approval of experts.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Rules for Hospitality.

-Do not intrude into your host's affairs. -Go direct when the call or visit is ended.

-Do not make a hobby of personal infirmities. -Do not overdo the matter of entertain-

-Do not forget bathing facilities for the

-"Make yourself at home," but not too much so.

—In ministering to the guest do not forget the family

-Do not make unnecessary work for others, even servants. -Do not gossip; there are better things in life to think about.

-Let no member of the family intrude in the guest chamber. -Conform to the custom especially as to meals.

-Be courteous, but not to the extent of surrendering principles. share of attention to all.

-Introduce games or diversion, but only such as are agreeable. -Better simple food with pleasure than luxuries with annoyance and worry. -Have a comfortable room in readiness adapted to the needs and tastes of the

-Learn the likes and dislikes of those who are to be entertained, but not through the medium of an imperative catechism.

Proper Way to Mark Linen.

The "monogram hieroglyphics" which ouzzled housekeepers are no longer fashonable in linen marking, the simple Roman etters, embroidered plainly, having taken their place. Plain script is also in good aste, and the work is done in a simple satin stitch on both table cloths and napkins. Bed clothes should have the name simply and clearly written in indelible ink, though towels are sometimes embroidered

with the owner's initials. It has been universally decided by women the initials of the house just below the Carving cloths and corn and hot potato characteristic enough without the mark-

It is certainly in bad taste to make a silver should be unobtrusive in its letter-

keep it in good order .- Fruit Growers' Journal.

Ice Cream and Sherbets.

Here are some suggestions for desserts which will please the palate and lower the emperature of the partaker: Lemon Ice-In making lemon ice, dissolve wo cupfuls of sugar with three cupfuls of old water; add half a cupful of lemon juice

Lemon Sherbet-Prepare the same as

above, adding, when the mixture is frozen thick, the white of one egg beaten stiff; freeze again for five minutes and serve. Vienna Orange Cream-Put half ounce of gelatine in a small saucepan with half a gill of cold water; let it stand till soft; then add half gill of boiling water; set the auce-pan over the fire and stir till dissolved; then remove and set aside. In the meantime stir the yolks of six eggs with necessary." six tablespoonfuls to a cream, add by degrees half a pint of orange juice and three tablespoonfuls lemon juice; add lastly the gelatine. Continue to stir till thick; beat the whites to a stiff froth, then add slowly, while beating constantly, the orange mixture to the beaten white: rinse out a form with cold water, pour in the cream and set

aside till cold and firm, then serve, Grape Ice-Add to a half pint of unfermented grape juice one pint of cold water: pour in a freezer and freeze till thick: then serve. This will make about one quart. Grape Sherbet-Prepare the same above, and, when frozen thick, add the white of one egg beaten to a stiff froth; freeze five minutes and serve.

Chocolate Ice Cream-Put two ounces chocolate in a small saucepan, add half cup- house, Chicago.

ful milk, stir and boil till dissolved, mix the yolks of three eggs with half cupful milk, add it to the chocolate, stir nearly boiling, remove at once, add three cupfuls of cold milk, one teaspoonful vanilla extract and one cupful sugar; let all be lukewarm; put two Remsen tablets in a cup with one tablespoonful cold water; let stand a few minutes, then mash it fine and add it to the milk, let stand in a warm place till firm, set it aside till cold, then put in the freezer and freeze till it begins to thicken, add the beaten whites of three eggs and continue to freeze till firm; take out the paddle, smooth the cream, draw off the water and refill with salt and ice: put a cork or a paper cork in the top hole of cover, cover the whole with a piece of thick paper, let stand one hour, then serve. This will make nearly two quarts of cream. Plain Ice Cream-Mix one pint cream with one pint milk, add one cupful sugar and two teaspoonfuls vanilla extract, and freeze.-New York Press.

Wrinkles.

It is a truism that it is always easier and cheaper to prevent than to cure, but how many persons subject themselves voluntarily to endless trouble for the purpose of recovering what they took no pains to keep! For instance, good health and its accompaniments of a good complexion and an unwrinkled skin. When wrinkles are the result of care and worry, as we all know they frequently are, the cure is too evident to need mention here. However, there are wrinkles and wrinkles, and it has been claimed by those who have tried it that wrinkles not too deeply lined may be removed by moistening the finger with oil and rubbing the skin in the opposite direction from that which the wrinkle is nclined to take. But be this as it may, the best beautifier and the most certain assurance of a fair skin, free from wrinkles, is a compound of pure air, acompanied by exercise, wholesome food and good habits, some stimulus to thought and activity of the brain, a conscience void of offence, a forgetfulness of self, and the culture of that inner beauty which illuminates the plainest features, and makes even wrinkles beautiful.—New York Ledger.

Gems of Thought.

-Come, take that task of yours which you have been hesitating before, and shirking, and walking around, and on this very day lift it up and do it .- Phillips Brooks. -A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work, and done his best; but what he has said or done otherwise shall give him no peace .- R. W. Emerson.

-Every day that is born into the world comes like a burst of music, and rings itself all the day through; and thou shalt make of it a dance, a dirge or a life march, as thou wilt .- Carlyle.

-The first of the conditions on which depends our nearness to the Deity is sincerity. We must have a hearty love for the truth in every person and subject and in every place .- A. D. Mayo.

throw away whole handfuls of time in heedless waste, and suffer no compunction; but if God . . . take from us any expected hours, we burst into faithless tears .- James Martineau.

—Of all teachings, that which presents a far-distant God is the nearest to absurdity. Either there is none, or he is nearer to every one of us than our nearest consciousness of self.-George Macdonald. -The world is to be developed, not by the attainment of great effects by individuals, not by striking or singular and starnatures that are to shine forth and take possession of the world, but by the consecration of the smallest powers everywhere; by the men who are exercising their power upon poor material, simply taking the finer material with finer impulses, and

that they can do with the powers that God has given them .- Phillips Brooks. -Perhaps that same Being, that could with a glance look through the course of the Israelitish nation, from the selling of Joseph to the coming of the Messiah, has designs of mercy on all the nations of the earth, through the unparalleled blessings which He has bestowed on this great people. And have not His dealings with our beloved country some connection with the causes which will bring forward that happy

Keeping a Husband.

-Mary Lyon.

day, to which all who love the Lord Jesus

"Every married woman, unless she has een so unfortunate as to marry a brute, holds her happiness under God in her own hands, and the keepers of it are love and patience," says Mrs. Moses P. Handy, in "A Talk With Young Wives" in the Woman's Home Companion. "'Never reason with an angry man,' said the eastern of good taste that the proper place to sage. It does no good under any circummark table linen is to embroider it with stances, and when the man is your husband it is worse than folly. What will it profit hem and in the center of the "breadth," you, even though you have the best of the the size of the initial to be one inch for argument? Therefore, in everything, unable cloths and half an inch for napkins, less it be a matter of conscience, it is generally better to yield than to contend. Not napkins have the initials of the hostess that the wife is to be slavishly submissive sometimes wrought out below the hem or no man can respect a woman who is lackfringe, but it is considered better form to ing in self-respect, and every married have them in dainty patterns that will be woman has her rights. But the best way in which to secure these rights is not by doing aggressive battle for them. Let them. be taken as a matter of course, taking it display of one's initials or monogram; even for granted that your husband's first wish is always for your comfort, as yours always is for his. Never forget that your interests are, or ought to be, identical, and try to convince him that his wife is his best friend and safest contidante. To that end never repeat anything which he tells you of his ewn or of other people's affairs; and if he makes disparaging remarks of any one keep the knowledge strictly to yourself. Even the law cannot compel a woman to bear testimony against her husband; she is a fool if she does so voluntarily. Let be your chief object to please your husband, and count nothing too much trouble to this end. It seems almost an insult to urge neatness of person upon any selfrespecting woman, yet there are many wives who come short in this respect, who fall into the grievous error of thinking that John doesn't matter. John does matter much more than any one else, and it is many times more important that you should look well in his eyes than in th of all the rest of the world. The task of keeping a husband is to the full as difficult as the winning of him, and is far more

> Benzoin is an excellent polish for the nails. Tincture of benzoin dropped into water until it is milky white is the "virgin's milk" of the old time. It is a famous cosmetic and is the base of most of the beauty washes. Under fancy names it is sold at great prices, but it is no better then than when as simple tincture of benzoin it is added to my lady's bath. It makes the skin fine and firm.

-The two Japanese ladies, Mrs. Watamabe and Miss Tsuda, who came to this country to attend the Denver women's biennial, have arrived in Lynn, Mass., where they are the guests of Mrs. Alice Breed. They intend soon to visit Hull

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Girl that Hobson Kissed.

Miss Emma Arnold, of St. Louis, is the eroine of the Eastern summer resorts The story of how she kissed Lieutenant Hobson, of Merrimac fame, has been tele graphed all over the world and now she daily receives scores of letters asking for her photograph or a lock of hair. In New York they have a new drink called "Hobson's Kiss" in honor of the event. Miss

Arnold tells the story thus "I did not ask Mr. Hobson for a kiss He had just kissed a little girl and I said to him, 'How I wish I was a little girl again!' He said, 'Would you like to be treated as one?' I answered 'Yes,' and he

-The inhabitants of Arran, where the maidenhair fern grows plentifully, employ it as a substitute for tea.

With the Christ are looking with earnest prayer? Compliments of the Season

A musical library is never complete. musician is always delighted with a gift of music. Classical music never grows old, but is appreciated more and more as the holiday season rolls by. The appropriate gift for a musical friend is a collection of classical music, sheet music size,

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In The Rocky Mountains.

By Bishop S. C. Breyfogel. The average height of the Rocky Mountains surpasses that of the Alps, and there are hints of beauty and sublimity in canons lying beyond the different ranges which prove to be an irresistible attraction to the traveller who has leisure. He who travels with a higher and more pressing purpose

than mere sight-seeing, must content him-

perfect wonder. Leaving Colorado Springs, the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. passes through Pueblo, "the Pittsburgh of the West," and the centre of coal, iron, and oil fields. The direct approach to the mountains proper is through arid lands which, however, support great numbers of cattle. Ancient "Egyptian" water wheels can be frequently seen along the banks of the Arkansas, irri-

gation being secured by this rude and prim-

itive method. In the canon of the Arkansas along the foaming river which bears that name, the railroad penetrates into the inner fastnesses of these everlasting mountains. Foaming water and glistening steel go winding their way side by side through the lepths of a canon, whose precipitous sides oom up into the sky. The deep-toned voice of the maddened waters, the resounding roar of the train break in upon the solitudes of these stupendous scenes. In the Royal Gorge the cliffs are a thousand feet high, rising with an abruptness and to a height which thrusts out all the immensities of space and shuts you in within walls of granite on either side, a thread of gleaming water beneath and

strip of sky overhead. At one place where there was no foundation for a bridge, the engineering skill of man put up steel braces in the shape of an inverted V, thus A, extending from wall to wall of the chasm, and from these arms suspended a bridge fitting precisely the bed of the railroad at either end. To see it is to marvel at the delicacy with which so enormous a weight can be adjusted to such a nicety. It only serves, however, to illustrate that where the mind of man meets the mind of God there art celebrates her highest triumphs.

At the eastern end of this remarkable gorge stands the Colorado State Penitentiary. What a pity that the thought of human crime comes so near to these wonderful works of God, and that human de formity again and again intrudes itself upon the divine beauty of the world. How often the striking couplet from a majestic hymn forces itself upon the mind, "Where every prospect pleases and only man is But not all men are vile. AMONG THE SUMMITS.

We are ten thousand feet and more above the level of the sea. A deep snow covers mountain, canon and plain. An occasional flurry of snow whirls hopelessly round. It is a mid-winter scene in the middle of April. The mountains between Salida and Leadville are of surpassing majesty and grandeur. The Jungfrau of the Alps has probably no peer as a mountain peak, but for a profusion of glorious mountain summits all of superior height and majesty this scene is unequalled. Language faints in its presence.

The snow crowned monarchs of an uppe world. Rugged and steep and fair the moun tains rise; Their very feet are planted in the skies

Adown their sides are avalanches hurled.' The scene at sunset in this marble pil lared cathedral of an upper world was beautiful beyond words. The grandeur and endless variety of majestic splendor was bewildering. On all sides snow crowned peaks and ranges crowd the horizon, sum nit above and beyond summit, a procession of everlasting hills coming to vespers and worshiping in silent reverence before the God who created them. The unspoken lan-Philadelphia guage of the hour was: The Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep si-

lence before Him." And as the setting sun crowned each venerable summit with soft, glowing radiance it seemed like neaven's response to the litany of the hills. After the sunset came the twilight and after the twilight the darkness when the mild radiance of the moon causes the solitary pines to cast grotesque shadows upon the snow; gulches, ravines, and canons filled with dark shadows and touched with a weird, ghostly light. It would be the

hour for mountain goblins, if there were any, so it is the hour for calm thought and peaceful reflection. We have passed the crest of the continent. Gliding down the western side of the Range, through black canons the rear platform of the train is the place to see the vonders of the night. Now we go winding in and out among castellated crags which in the moonlight look like the ruined abodes of a mighty race of kings long since departed: then we go thundering farther into the Stygian depths of a cavern whose darkness may be felt except when here and there a hend in the gorge brings the disk of the moon or the quenchless fires of the evening star over the edge of the precipice above, and the beholder is made to feel that in this world there is no darkness so

a star of hope.—Evangelical Messenger. When young men propose, girls disposeof the ice cream.

deep but somewhere above it there shines

A novel lie attracts more attention than hackneyed truth. The man who owes for his hat is over head and ears in debt. Widows and widowers in all conditions

of life want re-pairing. Love may not be a disease, but it is trequently of a rash nature. No man lives a useless life. He may serve as an example for others to avoid.

THEY WANT TO TELL

These Grateful Women Who Have Been Helped by Mrs. Pinkham.

Women who have suffered severely and been relieved of their ills by Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine are constantly urging publication of their statements for the benefit of other women. Here are two such letters:

Mrs. Lizzie Beverly, 258 Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass., writes: "It affords me great pleasure to tell all suffering women of the benefit I have

received from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I can hardly find words to express my gratitude for what she has done for me. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I was under the doctor's care. Upon examination he found fifteen very large ulcers. but he failed to do me good. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, also used the Sanative Wash, and am cured. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine saved my life, and I would recommend it to all suffering women. Mrs. Amos Trombleay, Ellenburgh Ctr., N. Y., writes:

"I took cold at the time my baby was born, causing me to have milk legs, and was sick in bed for eight weeks. Doctors did me no good. I surely thought I would die. I was also troubled with falling of the womb. I could not eat, had faint spells as often as ten times a day. One day a lady came to see me and told me of the benefit she had derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, and adrised me to try it. I did so, and had taken only half a bottle before I was able to sit in a chair. After taking three bottles I could do my own work. I am now in perfect hea



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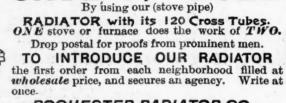
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Horticultural Recreation. Continued from Last Month.

Written especially for Green's Fruit Growe

By L. B. PIERCE.

The other day I moved with a scythe a little piece of ground which was not mowed last year but was mowed in '96 and '95. I came across a Scotch pine about twenty inches high. Upon a careful examination I found it to be perhaps five years old. I had grown them from seed so I knew that the first year, starting in the grass as did, that it probably got to be two inches high. The next year I judged it grew to be four, but did not branch, and it did not get to be high enough to get cut with the scythe. The third year it made a branching growth and these were plainly cut with the scythe after making their rapid June growth. The fourth year the niddle shoot made a growth of six inches and this year another story of the height of ten inches was made, giving it a fine tree-like appearance. Not far away was seedling of the red-twigged dogwood This appeared to be about four years old and showed plainly how it had been moved off in '96. I shall watch this little bush with interest to see how the color and growth compares with its large parent a

few rods away. Only a few feet distant is a vigorous spirea which has evidently made its chief growth last year and this, the same as the pine and the dogwood. It seems probable that it is a seedling of a golden spirea standing near to the old dogwood; but, unlike its parent, it does not have the golder leaves, having reverted to the original stock with plain green leaves. In the same vicinity were growing several young elms a foot high, and other growths, like wild cherry, too common to heed, and which I nowed off without particular note. Now what an interesting start nature had made in this neglected corner and what a vast field of study lay in this wild growth, taking into account nature's way of occupying and clothing the ground at the same time, and contending with so many adverse influences. Volumes have been written upon smaller texts than this three rods of ground

Now, supposing only two of these plants found had been grown by some beginner in gardening. For instance, some young lover of growing things had carefully shaken from a bushel of Scotch pine cones the seeds and planted them in the early spring without noting that for some reason a large part of them were light and worth less, as I did a good many years ago. Sup pose, having ascertained in some way that a sandy bed partially shaded was necessary to their germination, and that this beginner had prepared such a bed shaded with lath, and had carefully sown his spoonful of seed, and after weary weeks of waiting and weeding had finally got one irgle little tree.

Would not the little seedling be watched with interest as it developed into a miniature lamp chimney brush the first year, grew a little taller the second, branched the third, and the year after showed by its annual branches its age so plainly that mere counting revealed its story and which years were to the tree fat years and

which lean ones? Supposing again, that a handful of the white berries had been gathered from the red-twigged dogwood late in summer and scattered in a corner of the garden, and the following summer one made a feeble start, and the next had developed into a sturdy bush, would not the sower of the seed have watched with interest the young bush as, in early autumn it changed its oright green bark to a crimson scarlet, so to remain a bright and showy landmark all winter? Suppose, however, it had reverted to a common white-fruited sort with brown bark, as the seedlings often do, would it not have made the seed sowing still a step in education?

As one watches the growth and development in his child, so the gardener watches the development of his earth children, and grows wiser day by day.

A VISION. It is rare that I do any writing in the latter part of the day, but various things corrected twice, and last night I was more than ever dissatisfied, besides being quite was no fire, the weather having suddenly changed from 90 degrees to below sixty. and dreamed and dreamed. One part of

my visions I must tell. county horticultural society, who calls two or three times in a summer and is a retired manufacturer and wholly takes core of a splendid vegetable and fruit garden of about two acres, getting exercise and a great amount of recreation therefrom, and is a shining example of how to make the downhill side of life useful

and pleasant.

I dreamed my friend was visiting me sun was setting and the shadows darkened as we chatted. The railroad has a straight track to the station a little more than a mile distant, and from where we sat a wagon path leads down and across the track, passing between Gregg raspberries staked up, and seven or more feet high. Suddenly I noticed a throng coming up the railroad and defiling four abreast up the cart path past where we sat. They were intelligent, finely dressed men and women, but all looked as solemn and downcast as mourners at a funeral. We watched the throng for a time in silence until it gradually spread out and filled an eighty-acre field on an adjoining farm. Then I spoke: "That's a very large funeral procession, friend Sperry." My friend is more than 80 years old, but he is witty and sprightly and he quickly replied: "That is not a funeral procession." "Why, then, do they look so solemn?" I asked. "Oh, they are readers of your articles in Green's Fruit Grower who have been induced to grow eighty-cent plums and three-cent

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the money will be paid January 1st, 1898, and will make a handsome New Year's Present; if more than one successful ontestant the money will be equally divided.

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TWENTY YEARS AMONG FRUITS strawberries." "Well," said I, "there is a big lot of them, and they all look intelligent hough to turn to something else and use their experience along other lines; besides, they need not feel so bad about it."

Some people make money even at those gures. A full grown prune will produce figures. bushels, for it has been done to my knowledge, and a Lombard nearly as many, and 150 trees can be planted on an acre, and as to strawberries, L. J. Farmer grew 13,000 quarts of Parker Earle on an acre. and allowing a cent for picking and half and allowing a cent for picking and half a cent for package I believe it leaves a And e'en the rude bucket that hung in the neat little sum per acre. More than that, my friend, I do not believe they are discouraged fruit growers but fruit tree agents and their wives, thrown out of a job by the modern way of delivering nursery products direct to the planter. I dreamed we watched the crowd a long narrow roadway, it overflowed and covered all the surrounding hills. I have often flowing.

Then soon with the emblem of truth with the emblem of truth with the surrounding hills. I have often flowing.

And dripping with coolness it rose from the well. ation and misgiving, send weekly or monthly to widely circulated journals, and now my tired and disordered brain has brought me my wish. Although a dream have ever seen in waking moments. It differed somewhat, however. There were no children, no drunken men and no fakirs, It will linger in my memory while I live and the dreadful solemnity of the faces will linger, too.

It would not, however, have been a real dream had it not had some inconsistent phases.

-L. B. PIERCE.

Essentials in Garden and Orchard.

Careful arrangement with reference to porse cultivation. Generous plantations of all hardy small Careful preparation of soil before plant-

Level culture of all hoed crops. A proper use of mulch as a preventive

against drouth. Thorough and seasonable use of proper insecticides. Attention to pruning and thinning of

fruit and vegetables. Storing vegetables for winter use packed either in sand, damp moss or something that will retain their freshness. Plans laid in advance and seeds secured before the season for active gardening operations.—E. J. B., in Farm, Field and

Timely Orchard Hints.

-Always prune to let light and air freely to all parts of the top. -The grape-vine is long lived. If given good care it will outlive the planter. -Thin-skinned fruits, as a rule, are very poor keepers; thick-skinned ones are much

-Remove dead and mildewed twigs at sight. Besides looking bad they impede -An assortment of fruit grown properly

is usually safer than making one kind a -Send only fruit of good quality to mar-

ket. Work up the poor grades in some other way. -The surest way of destroying the curculio is by jarring or spraying with poi-

-With the grapes potash and phosphate manures tend to produce a fine quality of not plowed, but early in the spring is swept -Slow growing trees and vines should be

set on richer ground and fast growing trees on poorer ground. -A liberal supply of superphosphate scat- tle seeds and specks of bran she garnishes

measure, prevent grub. -To secure a good crop of gooseberries or currants, the main thing is to keep them

well trimmed and thinned out, -Dead wood is a deadly burden to a liv ing tree. Letting the dead limbs remain robs the live part of needed sap .- St. Louis Republic.

Age and Quality in Fruit.

The character or quality of fruit varies greatly with the age of the bush or tree. conspired to crowd off my writing for A clear illustration of this may be seen in this time into the afternoon, and I had to common red currant. The first ber-correct the manuscript by lamplight. Writies borne by one of these bushes are large, ing steadily for two or three hours with the attendant thinking fatigues me, and I often very crisp and brittle in texture. The seeds attendant thinking fatigues me, and I often get thoroughly dissatisfied with what I seem small in proportion to the meat and have written by the time I have read and juice. As the bush grows older, the berries grow smaller, the skin grows tougher, the clusters bear fewer berries, and the cold from working in a room where there currants take on a more pronounced acid tang and spice. The seeds may be no larger than those borne by the first crop I went to bed and fell into a troubled sleep, of the bush, but they seem to be about all there is of the berry from the older bushes. The writer has this year gathered currants I have a friend, the president of the from bushes, all of the same variety, ranging in age from two up to five or six years. The bushes are all in the same collection chats pleasantly for an hour or two. He and a stranger would size them up for four or five distinct varieties. The berries range from large "cherry-currant" size ou the youngest bushes down to scattered clusters of berries that scarcely seem to be currants. Such an illustration is instructive, as it shows where the bushes have passed their climax and are no longer profitable. Quite marked changes are visible and we were sitting upon some stumps in apples, cherries and other fruits. The the new land just across the railroad. The grower of plums, in particular, will note the degeneration in the quality of the fruit as the trees grow older. The successful grower always removes trees and bushes as soon as the degeneration begins to be ap-

parent. The grape cane-borer, Amphicerus bicaudatus, attacks the young shoots of grape vines in the spring, and they sometimes attack the pear, peach, plum and apple, killing the tips back several inches. This insect bores into the grape cane, forming a smooth, round burrow in the wood, the opening of which is to be found in the axil of the bud. When the burrow is opened, the adult borer is found to be a slender cylindrical beetle, dull brown in color. These insects breed in decayed wood and in old canes and prunings, and for this reason vine-growers should burn all cuttings and old canes. It breeds also in briers, and for this reason no briers should be left in the vicinity of vines. When once in a vineyard, this borer can be eradicated only by burning all the vines, or by the most careful hand-pruning of all infested

The red cherry-leaf beetle, Galerucella cavicollis, was once supposed to live only upon the wild cherry, and if this were true, this insect has made a notable change in its food, for now in some states it is a regular parasite on all the cultivated cherry trees, and it is destructive and expensive. New York cherry growers are reporting damage from it. It is a one-brood beetle. It is troublesome in May and June. This season it operated in this vicinity. The adult beetles lay eggs, which to feed on the leaves. They pass their pupal stage in the earth, reaching maturity in September, ready to go into winter quarters to await the next spring's leaves. This

The Old Oaken Bucket.

"How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood; When fond recollection presents them to view; The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild-wood, And every loved spot which my infancy krew; krew;
The wide spreading pond, and the mill that stood by it,
The bridge and the rock where the cataract The cot of my father, the dairyhouse nigh

The moss-covered vessel I hail as a treasure, For often at noon when returned from the field,

I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure, The purest and sweetest that nature could yield;
How ardent I seized it, with hands that were dreamed we watched the crowd a long time, as, unable to file fast enough in the And quick to the white-pebbled bottom it narrow roadway, it overflowed and covered fell.

How sweet from the green mossy rim to receive it.

As poised on the curb it inclined to my lips;

Not a full flowing goblet could tempt me to it seemed as real as any immense crowd I Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter

> And new far removed from the loved situation.
> The tear of regret will intrusively swell. As fancy reverts to my father's plantation, And sig's for the bucket which hung in the

"The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound The moss covered bucket, that hung in the well."

Just What He Wanted.

The following story about a man from Klondike who found something too warm for him, is borrowed from Harper's Magazine. His name was Finnegan, and he had begun life poor. Now he was rich, for the time being, and thought nothing too good for him.

"Oi say, yees kin bring me two dozen oysters," he said airily, as he took a seat in one of the finest restaurants in 'Frisco. The oysters were soon set before him, and Finnegan, looking about him for some thing to put on them, and hardly knowing what the something should be, spied a bottle of Tobasco, and proceeded to season the bivalves, not wisely, but too well. Impaling an oyster upon his fork, he thrust it into his mouth, then leaped to his feet with a roar of pain, and began dancing

"See here!" cried the proprietor, rushing to the table, "keep still, or I'll put you out!" "P-p-put me out, is it? Oi wish yees would put me out!" yelled Finnegan. "Me insides is blazin' loike a match factory."

about and like a madman.

Plums in the Chicken Yard.

A writer in the Indiana Farmer says: Theories vanish by the side of facts in every avocation. I have at the present writing three Robinson plum trees loaded with ripening fruit and two others with not a plum left. The five trees were set on the same kind of ground seven years ago and have had the same culture. The same results have been derived for the past three years, the three trees bearing a full crop of sound plums and the two a crop of wormy fruit, worthless. The three fruiting trees are in the chicken yard; the others outside. The ground in said yard is and kept hard and smooth. Under these trees I scatter bran and screenings, and "biddy" does the work of eating the pestiferous insects. While looking for the littered around the strawberry plants will, in her food with the spicy curculio. I know Now, for seven varieties of plums I must speak a good word for the Robinson. It always produces. I have Wild Goose, Marianna, English Blue, Lombard, Prunus Simoni, etc., but the Robinson gives me the only crop in this year of '98. I have been out with saw and lumber this morning and propped up the limbs that are hanging almost to the ground with tempting fruit. Even the chicken yard is not a sure defense with other varieties this year, but the Robinson, where plenty of fowls are enclosed and fed, will not disappoint the planter.

How to Grow and Market an Acre of Blackberries.

Editor Culturist: Blackberries can be uccessfully grown on a variety of soils, but are better adapted to sand or sandy loam, either level or slightly descending to body in France ate with his fingers. Louis

After a hoed crop that has destroyed all grass and weeds, prepare by deep plowing in the fall. Early in the spring thoroughly fit the soil, and with a large shovel plow the unlearned; at the former, you advanced mark north and south, rows 8 feet apart. three fingers delicately to the dish and took Haul 20 loads well rotted manure and scat- a morsel quickly at hazard; at the latter ter, being sure to get a liberal supply in the furrows. Now mark crosswise 4 feet | made a prize of your favorite piece. apart and you are ready to commence setting plants, which should be grown the previous year from root cuttings, as folows: Late in the fall dig plants with all the roots possible to obtain, cut roots into pieces 3 inches in length and pack in boxes of coarse sharp sand and store in cellar. In spring plant in trenches 4 inches deep and 3 feet apart, placing the cuttings crosswise the trench, and 4 or 5 inches apart. Cultivate well until August, dig in the fall and tie in bunches of 25 and heel in a sheltered place or keep in cellar over win-ter. Plants can be set in the fall, but I elieve spring setting by far the best. To set plants, let one with a hoe fine

the soil, mixing in the manure well, leaving the place for the plant at the cross mark and about 8 inches below level of the ground. A boy can carry a bundle of plants, placing a plant in position and holding it while it is being covered with the hoe, the boy firming the soil with his feet while the next bill is being prepared. When done setting, (having set 1,361 plants on the acre) drop a potato between each plant and start the cultivator, which will cover the potatoes by partly filling the furrow By tending the potatoes well the plants will be cared for and you will get some pay for your first year's labor. A row of potatoes can also be grown between the berry rows. If no potatoes are grown the cultivating can be done both ways, but I would prefer to raise the potatoes. There should be none of the previous year's growth of the plants left above ground, as t curtails the new growth. The cultiva tion and hoeing should be thorough and often so as to get as large a growth of cane as possible, and if they reach thirty

inches high, pinch out the tips. If tender varieties are grown, cover late in autumn by bending canes down with a fork and putting enough earth on the tips to hold them down, afterwards placing a good coating of straw on each side, and hatch in July, when the new grubs begin turn a furrow from both sides on the straw lightly on tops of canes, and with a plow and canes, leaving a narrow strip on the top uncovered with dirt to prevent smothering. In the spring remove the dirt and straighten up caues after danger of frost is past. With the hardy varieties this covpest may be killed by sprayed Paris green, after the fruit is out of the way. Whale-oil-soap and kerosene emulsions kill it easily in the larva.—New York Farmer.

In all cases the first crop is a light one and can hardly be expected to pay the cost of the first two years' labor. The second crop should be nearly if not quite full one, and with good care the patch should last at least ten years. Soon as the crop is gathered the dead canes should be removed and the cultivating and hoeing should be as thorough as for the first year. If, when the canes reach in height, the tips are cut off, they throw out laterals and grow more stocky, thus better able to hold the load of fruit. In the spring these branches should be cut to 6 or 8 inches in length and all weak or broken canes removed, and each fall well-rotted manure should be applied to the rows before the plowing is done. One or two bushels of salt per acre, sown broadcast in the fail

tection from the winter cold.

localities; the only remedy yet known is to dig out and burn the affected plants. Berries should be picked soon as ripe, as it gives the canes a better chance to mature the rest of the crop. As to market ing I can say but little, as we ship everything to Chicago, receiving in return whatever the commission men send us, which has ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per case a few years ago, to 50c, to \$1.00 per case this year. All told, there is as much money in them as in other small fruits, here, this season's crop is enormous and in consequence prices are very low.

will be of benefit in holding moisture, and

by some it is thought to be a preventive of

the rust, that is very troublesome in som

Hoping this may escape the waste basket, I am, faithfully yours—H. E. Harrison,

How True This Is.

Often the dull, yet steady and plodding person, faithful to duty, and doing the very best he can, in the long run will leave more brilliant companions far in the rear. Persistent application, with invincible purpose, always wins. About all failure is due to a lack of these elements of strength-persistency and application.

Adaptation.

He alone is wise who can accommodate himself to all the contingencies of life. The fool contends, and is struggling, like a swimmer against the stream. Success in life, in a great measure, depends upon our being able to quickly adapt ourselves to the various changes, circumstances and conditions which surround us.

A Mean Insinuation.

Two ministers were discussing the atendance of their parishioners at worship. One was bemoaning the indifference of the people to the church, complaining bitterly of lack of attendance at nearly all the churches in the city. It mattered not how well the sermons were delivered-the people still declined to attend.

"I venture to state," said one, "if I were to advertise that two monkeys would perform in my pulpit next Sunday evening the church would be crowded." "Yes," replied the other reflectively, "two would be better than one."-Ex.

Don't Snub the Boys.

"Good Housekeeping" says: Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes. When Edison, the inventor, first entered Boston, he wore a pair of vellow linen breeches in the depth of

winter.

Don't snub a boy because of the ignor ance of his parents. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name. Don't snub a boy because his home is plain and unpretending. Abraham Lincoln's

Don't snub a boy because he chooses an humble trade. The author of the "Pilgrim's Progress" was a tinker. Don't snub a boy because of dullness in his lessons. Hogarth, the celebrated

vas a log o

painter and engraver, was a stupid boy at his books. Don't snub a boy because he stutters. De mosthenes, the great orator of Greece, overcame a harsh and stammering voice. Don't snub him for any reason-not only because he may some day outstrip you in the race of life, but because it is neither kind nor right nor Christian.

With the arrival of the solids on the table, we are told that "nothing is more improper than for the guest to lick his fingers or to wipe them on the table-cloth or the bread." This admonition is accounted for by the fact that until the seventeenth century was well advanced every-XIV. thrust his hand into the platter like the trooper feeding in camp, Touching this matter there was but one difference between the tables of the great and those of the unlearned: at the former, you advanced you went a-hunting in the dish till you had fork was not unknown in medieval France, but was rather admired as a work of art than employed for the uses of the dinner table. The advance in its uses was slow and the "Civilite" of 1782 is still dinning into the ears of the elegant that "viands are served with the fork and not with the hand." There are similar injunctions or prohibitions as to the licking of the spoon, and these again are echoes fron the era when each guest dipped his private spoon into the tureen, and when, in conequence, it was recommended not to lick the spoon before plunging it in the second time. The brilliant notion of the ladle due to a certain Duc de Montausier, and he was set down as a person over particular and refined .- Literature.

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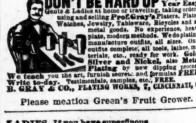
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THE Story Teller.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF TWO ROCHESTER BOYS IN WYOMING.

What Has Been Done Can be Done.

(Written for Green's Fruit Grower.) A friend of mine recently related the exerience of two of his brothers in the West, which teaches the possibilities of young men who are industrious, enterprising and bound to succeed. His youngest rother, Charley, who was sixteen years old, had a strong desire to go West, but had not money enough to pay his traveling expenses. He applied to a relative, who some way was connected with a traveling theatrical company, hoping in some way to be able to work his way to the Pacific coast. His relative replied that there was no opportunity at present, but when one occurred he would notify Charley.

It was not many months before Charley eceived a letter from this relative, stating that there was a vacancy in the traveling company which was on its way to San Francisco, and that Charley could take his place. In this manner he made his way to California. Here he earned a little money n herding cattle and sheep, continuing at this work for three years. Being saving in his expenditures, at the end of this time he had a small sum of money which, with his good health and ambition, appeared to be his only capital.

At this time he made his way on an exploring expedition into Wyoming, having first studied the lay of the country, and receiving from the Government office some idea of the lines of survey as laid out in Wyoming. On the Green River in Wyoming, not far from the famous Yellowstone Park, Charley found a tract of land which seemed to be fertile, and he decided to take up a claim there, but wisely decided to work n the Yellowstone Park two years before doing so in order to be in better financial condition. A large number of men were employed in this great park, which is hundreds of miles in extent, building highways, outting up structures, and otherwise making the place accessible to tourists.

Charley had an older brother, Frank, to whom he wrote, telling him what he had discovered on the Green River, and asking him to come out and take some land for himself. Frank accepted the invitation, but having no money, worked his way as a herder of cattle on the Green River for four years. Both the young men at this time were about twenty years of age. Both Charley and Frank took up several claims of sixty acres, also tree claims of Governnent lands, built houses and bought cattle. The Green River country in Wyoming is amous for its game. There are herds of

Buffalo, elks, antelopes, many deer and other wild animals, and the streams are filled with trout. Frank and Charley each winter laid in a supply of meat by hunting elk and other wild game. When thus hunt-ing one winter they discovered that it was not difficult to capture yearling moose when the snow was deep, by chasing them with horses and lassoing them. They, therefore, enclosed thirty acres with a wire fence and began to breed these elks, using them occasionally for food, as it seemed o he at times necessary.

Imagine the enterprise of these two roung boys, living alone in rough cabins, the nearest neighbor forty miles away, having to go eighty miles to the neares village for supplies of sugar, tea, etc., subsisting principally on such game as could be secured with rods and guns. Young men in the East who hear of boys succeeding in the West are not always faset them. These boys had but little to sell which would bring revenue, since they were engaged in establishing a herd of cattle rather than in selling what they had accumulated.

One day a letter came from Austin Coroin, the late great New York railroad millionaire, ordering two elks for Mr. Corbin's extensive park in New Hampshire. This order led to another from Mr. Corbin for a carload of thirty-two elks for which Charley received \$3,200.00, or \$100.00 per Green River. He could not consent to giv-

The question may be asked, how were the thirty-two elks transported from the ranch to the nearest railroad, eighty miles away? Many schemes might be suggested, such as tying their horns together, and fastening them in pairs to a long rope each end of which is fastened to a loaded wagon, but this was not the method employed. The boys sent to Chicago for large crockery crates. They fastened two of these crates together, and in each double crate placed

By Enferson Bennett.
THE MYSTERY OF
SASASSA VALLEY,
By A. Comm Doyle.
JUDITH'S SAILOR,

two elks. These crates were loaded upon wagons, and all were drawn to the railroad where they were loaded into the car. Charley accompanied the elks to their destination in order to see that they were not delayed upon the way, and that they were properly fed and watered. This was a valuable cargo. It is not often that a carload of animals is sold for \$3,200.00. The elks were successfully landed in

New Hampshire, and the young men were encouraged with the elk business. Thus they continued to increase the number in their enclosure. The next year an order came from George Gould for a carload of twenty-two elks at \$100.00 apiece for his private park in Westchester County, New York. One of the boys also came with this carload, which arrived in a healthy condition. He was interviewed by reporters of the New York dailies, who published accounts of the successful capture and ship ment of these wild animals. The boy took home with him a carload of furniture, bedding, and almost everything that could make a home comfortable, since it was his intention to get married. On his return to Wyoming the boys built better houses and barns; both boys in fact having in mind getting married. Before they had made the sale of elk they felt themselves poor, but now they had money in hand, and felt sure that they were on the road to success. It was not long before Charley and Frank had cattle to sell, and sheep. These they sold in carload lots in Chicago. Since have frost in Wyoming every month in the year, they cannot grow corn and potatoes. Their principal crop is hay, of which they secure over three hundred tons each year. They also grow oats, barley and rye, but do not market these products the same being consumed upon the farm.

acres of new land each year, seeding i down to grass for meadow. It is not difficult to prophesy that these two young men will, if their lives are spared, become exceedingly wealthy men. They now have an extensive tract of the most fertile land in the West. They have experience in raising and caring for cattle sheep and elks, also in raising the necessary crops to feed them. They have comfortable buildings and are on the highway to prosperity. I wish to call attention, however, to the fact that had they started without having first served an apprenticeship or without any definite knowledge of the business which they had undertaken they mign; have ended in failure.

They aim to break up with the plow fifty

HOW THE YOUNG MAN FOUND A WIFE.

My friend who related the incidents of this true narrative tells me that he was teaching school in a village near Rochester, which one of his younger brothers at tended. This younger brother, Charley, confided to his older brother that he de sired to marry one of the school girls. His older brother advised him to take time and consider the matter. "You think very much of this girl," said the older brother, Joha, "but I do not think she cares as much for you. Time will teil, do not be in haste." Charley accepted this advice. Therefore when he first departed for the Pacific coast these young people were not engaged, but they kept up frequent correspondence. When Charley came East for the first time with his load of elk for Austin Corbin, he called upon his sweetheart and asked her to marry him. She replied that she could not bear the idea of leaving her Eastern home for such a wild, secluded place as the Wyoming ranch. In vain the young man endeavored to persuade her to do so, stating that he was about to build a good house and to furnish it with furniture and other surroundings. He, however, returned without her consent to marry him. He continued to correspond with his sweetheart and to consider her the only girl in the world whom he could marry.

When the young man next visited the called upon his Eastern sweetheart and again asked her to marry him. She replied that she was willing to do so provided he would sell his ranch in the West and settle near Rochester.

Now, Charley was a young man of great persistency of purpose; not only had he indicated this in the courage which took him, a beardless boy, so far away from home, but also in the tenacity with which he held to his apprenticeship in the cattle business, ing up this enterprise on which he had staked so much of comfort. He saw in his Western enterprise an opportunity for more than usual prosperity. He knew that success was not easily won in these days of competition. If he should sell out and come to Rochester he might be unfitted for anything that could be offered, and his life prove a failure; therefore, with sorrowing heart he bade the loved one good-bye with no reproaches, and started for his Western

Charley had an uncle in Chicago, who was a manufacturer of paper boxes. Naturally he called upon this relative. "What's the matter with you, boy," asked the uncle, "you seem to be rather

glum."
"O, nothing," replied Charley. "Do not tell me that," said the uncle, you are having some kind of trouble. Come, out with it. What is the matter with you?"

Then Charley confided the circumstances to his uncle. He told him how he loved this girl in the East and how she refused to accept him or the home he had provided for her. He told of the consolation and encouragement which he had received in his Wyoming enterprises, believing that every hour and every day he was making his place more habitable for the bride who would soon preside over it. Surely the reader can picture in his imagination the buoyancy of spirit this young man would have in building up his fortune and home, with the expectation that after a little lapse of time the girl he

loved best might share it with him, or on

the other hand picture his despair when

the girl of his choice should decide that

she did not care enough for him to accept such a home.
"O, bosh," replied the uncle, who was a practical man. "Why there are thousands of girls in Chicago who want to get married. A man could get married every day in the week if he wanted to. Just look down that row of girls at work in the other room. Every one of them wants to get married. Let me introduce you to them?" "No," replied Charley, "I do not care a

fig for one of them."
"That is all nonsense," said the uncle." "There are just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. Here is Effie," said he, turning to his stenographer; "very likely she wants to get married. Do you, Effie?"

"That depends upon the man," replied Effie, very shrewdly. Nevertheless the uncle introduced Charley to his stenographer. After dinner Charley came back and visited awhile with Effie. Within a few days he had asked Effie to marry him. She replied that she must have time to consider. "When will you be in Chicago again?" she asked. He told her that he would be there in about three months.

"Come and see me then," she replied. Meanwhile they were to correspond. At the end of three months he again visited Chicago and took Effie home as his bride. She has made him an excellent wife. The last letter my friend, the school-teacher, had received from Charley told how Effic

had, with her own rifle, shot an antelope.

She delights in her Western home, and her "hero" of a husband, as she calls him.

Meanwhile the other brother, Frank, had

The Empress Elizabeth Fell in Love as well as Her Consent. married, and both of the Montana ranches were made more homelike by two loving

What of the girl Charley left behind him Well, she is not married yet. Undoubtedly she made a mistake in not 'accepting Charley, for whom she no doubt had some affection, but not enough to warrant her in making the required sacrifice.

Haeckel Says there is no Missing Link.

Two international bodies sitting during the current week discussed subjects of general interest. One is the Cambridge Congress of Zoology, which will be remarkable for a fascinating paper by Prof. Haeckel on the present knowledge of the descent of man. He does not hesitate to declare that science has now established the absolute certainty that man has descended through various stages of evolution from the lowes form of animal life during a period estimated at a thousand million years.

Lamarck, Darwin and finally scores other investigators won the knowledge which must now be accepted as the crown ing achievement of science during the nin teenth century.

Recent discoveries of fossil remains in Java, Madagascar, and Australia have made still more complete the evidence available proof, and discoveries wherewith Darwin's name is most commonly associated. Prof. Haeckel thus summarized the

steps in evolution: "The monophyletic origin of all mammalia-that is to say, their origin from one common parent form, from monotremata upward to man-is no longer a vague hypothesis, but an established fact. All the iving and extinct mammalia which we know are descended from a single common ancestral form which lived in the Triassic or Permian period, and this form must be derived from some permian or perhaps car-boniferous reptile allied to the Progonosauria and Theriodontia, which was derived from a carboniferous amphibian of the these again from lower vertebrates.

"The most important fact is that man i primate, and that all primates-lemurs, nonkeys, anthropoid apes, and man descended from one common stem. Looking forward to the twentieth century, I am convinced it will universally accept our theory of descent. I have no doubt that the strong influence of anthropogeny upon other branches of science will be most fruitful."

A member of the Congress said that Prof Haeckel had spoken of one thousand million years as necessary for his evolution tree, while Lord Kelvin supposed himself to have proved that this world as the scen of life could not be more than twenty-five million years old. It seemed unwise to complicate Prof. Haeckel's theory by assuming that a thousand million years would be required for proof.

Prof. Haeckel replied that the computation was not his own. He took the time from one of the most eminent geologists. For himself he confessed that he had no intuition as to the length of time required for the evolution. The Congress received and discussed

Prof. Haeckel's paper with the greatest enthusiasm.—N. Y. Sun.

A Story of the War.

He is one of the unknown dead. A plair wooden cross marks the grave where he lies by his comrades on the hillside overlooking the lake, says a Sun reporter, writing from Camp Wikoff. There was none pleaded his cause with eloquence, but, fail-East, which was two years later, he again beside him at the last to whom he was ing to beat down the objections of the anything more than a dying soldier, yet he died with the smile of a hope realized when hope was all but gone. From the time he was brought in there was no hope for him. The deadly poison that oozes from the Cuban soil had permeated his system. They call it pernicious malarial fever. It doesn't matter much what they call a hopeless disease. The soldier alternated between unconsciousness and delirium, and all efforts to find out who he was were unavailing. His one glimmering of reason was when he called in plaintive iteration for his mother.

Across from him was another soldier suffering from malarial fever in a lighter form. His mother had come on from the West and had found him already on the road to recovery. She sat on the edge of his cot holding his hand and talking in low, happy tones. When the surgeon cam along on his rounds she rose and half turned. The unknown soldier turned on his side and saw her standing there. For a moment there could be seen in his eyes the struggle of returning consciousness; then a great peace shone on his wasted face. "Mother," he said, weakly. "You've

The woman turned and saw a strange feebly holding out his arms to her. She stood amazed but it was only a moment before the mother heart comprehended. "Yes, dear boy," she said, softly, "I've

"Lift me up," he said. "I want to go home. You've come to take me home, haven't you, mother?" She stooped over and kissed him, then sat on the edge of the cot and took the emaciated form in her arms. He leaned

back, his eyes closed and he smiled. But soon he opened his eyes again. "I don't believe I can go," he whispered. "Don't you mind, mother, but-I-don'tbelieve-I-can-go."

His breath grew slower and softer. His head dropped back, and he half turned in the woman's arms. "I've longed for you so, mother," he said,

The woman laid the body down and went back to her own son.

Don't Believe in Luck.

It is weakening and degenerating to be-lieve in luck. No one can become great, earned or successful without forethought and persevering endeavor. When the time comes that idleness reaps rich harvests and industry begs bread; that economy goes to the poor house and prodigality to the palace: that temperance invites want and drunkenness revels in plenty-then, and not until then, can a sensible person embrace the proper delusion about luck. It had nothing to do with the triumphs of the great and good in the past, and it can have nothing to do with the triumphs of this class in the future. An army of idlers and loafers deluded with this idea about luck are constantly struggling through life a burden to themselves and their friends. Away with all nonsense about luck! Be up and doing. Make your fortune. God ntends each one to make their own des-

Great Drop in Drugs,

Dear Editor—We are selling almost every known drug and remedy, every known instrument and appliance, at lowest wholesale prices. Some remedies others sell as high as \$1.00 to \$2.00, our price is 25 cents. Our special Drug Catalogue will be sent free, postpaid, to any of your readers who will cut this notice out and send to us. Very truly, Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.), Chicago.

Love as well as Her Consort. A prominent member of the Austrian in perial household staff is in New York visiting relatives. He is incognito and declines

permit the use of his name in relating the true story of the courtship of the murdered Empress Elizabeth, by her imperial consort, Emperor Franz Josef. All the world has known that this courtship was romantic, and a score of divergent tales have been told about it. The true story has never been known here at

When the mandate was given that the present Emperor of Austria should go in search of a wife, he took advice of his counsellors and was told that the King of Bavaria had four charming daughters, the eldest of whom was the clever Princess Helen. So it was decreed that the future Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary should go a-wooing to the Couft of Bavaria for the hand of the Princess Helen. The crown prince was received with great cerenony and his suit for the hand of Princess Helen was received with great favor.

He had been at the Schloss for two days which were given over to fetes and hunting trips. The royal party returned from one of these trips after wild boars late one afternoon and all went to their apartments to prepare for dinner. The crown prince had been assigned to a suite of rooms at the lower end of the palace and the way to it led through a long corridor.

During his visit the prince had met only the three elder daughters of the King of Bavaria, and did not know of the existence of a fourth. On his way to his apartments he passed a doorway, before which was hung heavy portieres. As he approached it he noticed a quivering of the silken folds. With thoughts of hidden assassins he sprang forward and pulled them aside. but no assassin of life was revealed-it was an assassin of hearts-the most beautiful creature the prince had ever seen, and one of the most beautiful of all history. She was dressed in pure white and her glorious group Stegocephala. These amphibians in hair, wild and loose, fell in a cascade of turn descend from Devonian fishes, and old gold far below her waist. Her face burned the crimson hue of maiden timidity and bashfulness as the prince drew her to ward him. She realized that she was about to be made the victim of mistaken identity, and gasped out that she was the Princess Elizabeth.

The prince instantly released her and demanded to know why he had not been introduced to her and why she was hiding behind the portieres. In answer to the first question she said she was still a schoolgirl. and was not presented to guests; and in the prince had come to her father's palace seeking the hand of her sister. She had never seen a future Emperor before, and she wanted to see one, and for that reason she had hidden behind the portieres.

Prince Charming, who was at that time ccounted one of the handsomest men in Europe, laughed, and said that he would ask for an introduction to her. The demand was made that evening, and the princess was duly presented, although in violation of all court etiquette. The prince instantly surrendered to her charms of physical and mental beauty. He immediately went to the king and frankly told him that he loved the child princess and withdrew his demand for the hand of the Princess Helen.

Then came a domestic scene. The queen declared that Elizabeth was too young for marriage, and she would not listen to the proposal for her hand, even if it did come from the future Emperor of Austria. The king sided with his consort and the Princess Helen went into retirement. The prince declared that he would never marry any one but the Princess Elizabeth, and the matter became the subject of international diplomacy. This finally resulted in the prince's favor, and the formal betrothment of the prince and the princess was announced. The marriage, however, could not be consummated until the education of the princess was completed, and the ceremony did not take place until two years after the romantic meeting of the lovers. It was a case of mutual love at first sight. The "Mother! Mother! Isn't she coming at princess declared that she would never wed any one but Prince Franz Josef, and thus came about one of the very rare love marriages in royal life .-- New York Mail and

The Pope's Wealth.

Some interesting details, according to the Rome correspondent of the Morning Post, are forthcoming with regard to the financial conditions of the Holy See and the wealth accumulated by Leo XIII. during his Pontificate. Pius IX. collected £2,000,000, but Leo XIII. has almost double that amount This money is deposited partly in the Bank of England and partly in the other large European banks. The Holy See has no tree and debts. The few that existed at the death of Pius IX. have been paid by the presen Pope. The Vatican budget shows every year a slight surplus. It is not certain how much has been received by Leo XIII. for his private benefit, but the value of the presents made to him during his reign pelieved to be quite £2,000,000.

Pius IX. may have received more, but this is difficult to judge, as he gave away his presents as freely as he received them. all, and they are so many that they will perhaps be collected and placed in a mu-seum. He has received, for instance, twenty-eight tiaras adorned with precious stones, 319 crosses of gold set with diamonds and other gems, 1,200 chalices in gold and silver, 81 rings, of which one stones, 884 ostensorii in gold and silver statutes in gold and silver, nearly 1.000 objects d'art and the largest diamond in the world, presented by President Kruger, and worth £800,000.

A Medley of Quaint Expressions Dropped from Hibernian Lips.

Sayings deliciously quaint or delightfully extravagant rise naturally and spontane ously to the lips of the Irish peasants, and the number of felicitous eccentricities of expression, of unexpected perversities of view which a resident meets with in Ireland is endless. A gentleman, noted for his bulk of person, fell ill, and was kept CLEAN, alive only by the occasional administration DOES NOT of a teaspoonful of brandy. One of the servants of the house mentioned this circumstance to a friend. "A tayspoonful is TWIG. it?" said the other contemptuously, "An' what would a tayspoonful be, sthrayin' about in such a wilderness of a man?" begger-man was brought into a workhouse, charged in a new suit of clothes. As the old man was leaving the institution, the master said: "Well, Mick, how do you are to be without it. Price by mail, 65 cents each. We give the Prance to each subscribe to Green's Front Grower who sends us 75 cents for one year's subscription and claims the premium at the same time. duds is rale illigant," said he, "but the washin' took more hate out of me than is in four shutes of clothes." A gentleman of humane feelings and re-

cried. "Don't you know it is not only very cruel to whip your horses like that, but also very absurd to be making use of those oaths to him, for the poor animal does not understand a single word of that language." Sure, yer honner, it's his own fault if he understand it." said the driver, "for he hears enough of it every day." Another whimsical misinterpretation of a reproof is the following: A priest arranged with a car-driver to call for him at the house of a friend after a dinner-party, and take him home. The jarvey had manifestly had considerable drink when he called for his parleast, and it is declared that it was never ish priest. "Drunk again, Jim," said Father Tom, reprovingly, as he mounted the car. "Well, to tell you the truth, yer riverence," replied Jim, "I'm a bit that way myself." An amusing instance of misplaced compassion is recorded in the biography of Thomas Moore, the poet. Moore, when a boy, was walking with his uncle from Sandymount into Dublin, early one morning, they saw lying dead on the road a highwayman, who had evidently been shot during the night by some one whom he had attacked. There was a small bullet-hole in his right temple, and an old woman, pointing this out to Moore and his uncle, said: "Wasn't it the blessin' o' God, gintlemen, that the bullet didn't hit him in the eye."-London Telegraph.

The Czar at Home.

A pretty picture of the home life of the czar is the following: Alexander III. was said to be an autocrat even in the bosom of his family. Nicholas II., however, is the very reverse. He regards his consort as a good comrade, and when, in urgent cases, ministers seek an audience late in the evening he is invariably to be found in her company, chatting and laughing without restraint. The czar is generally occupied at his desk, while the czarina busies herself with embroidery work. Immediate ly a minister enters she rises as if to retire, but more often than otherwise the ezar informs her that she is not one too many,-Exchange.

A Pest.

The perpetual borrower is a pest of pests. No one has patience with this nuisance. We all know the chronic borrower and how we shun him. The best way, however, is to give him always an emphatic No! If borrowers only knew how the world feels toward them they would be exceedingly careful about how they borrowed at all. No matter how high you stand, if you borrow ever so little it causes you to sink in answer to the second question, she admitted, the estimation of the person from whom with many blushes, that she had heard that you get the loan. As to yourself, it even lowers you in your self-esteem. Don't borrow at all, and ever remember Shakespeare's words:

Neither a borrower nor a lender be For loan oft loses both itself and friend; And borrowing dulls the edge of hus-bandry."

Lovable People.

The most magnetic and attractive people are those who are calm, placid, serene and tranquil under any and all circumstances. These are the kind, gentle and considerate people of the world, who charm and de-light all who come in their way. Moreover, persons possessing the above qualities are always people with the most extraordinary powers and forces. There is far more potential force gained in controlling one's own impulses than we know. He who can control himself can control the world.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 23, 1898.

other magazine like it. Everybody wants it. Here is one of the letters.

NEW ORLRANS, LA., August 23, 1998.

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This Scale has a platform 4 by 6 feet and is convenient for weighing a Horse or Steer, or a few Sheep or Hogs at a time. It is made of the best of material, Iron Levers, Brass Beams, and all the bearings of the best of steel, the Beam Box is included. Any one can set it up in half a day, and any farmer can save the price several times during the year. The Leo XIII., on the contrary, has kept them above price is not half the actual value of the scale, and this offer must be accepted at once as it will not be made again. We also manufacture WAGON or STOCK SCALES of all sizes, and our prices are lower than those of any other concern, making first-class scales. If your wifewants a SEWING MACHINE, write us, we can put you in the way of getting one of the best machines made, and save half or two-thirds of given by the sultan is worth £20,000, 16 pastoral staves of gold set with precious your money. Send us your orders. Information free.

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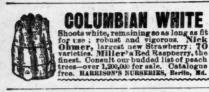
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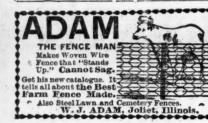


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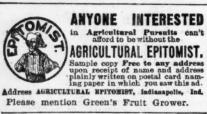
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APIARY

Immunity from Bee Stings.

According to the results of an inquiry among the bee-keepers of Germany, human eings may acquire immunity from the effects of bee-stings simply by being stung a sufficient number of times. In some cases thirty stings suffice to impart the desired immunity; in other cases as many as 100 stings must be endured before the victim ceases to suffer serious inconve nience from the attack of bees. Occasionally a person is found who is naturally immune to the effects of bee-stings, while others are not able to acquire immunity by any amount of heroic experience.-Youth's Companion.

Bees and Honey.

The Canadian Bee Journal gives the folwing as directions to shippers of comb honey: In every crate of honey to be shipped put a slip five by eight inches, printed as follows: "Comb honey-how to handle it-You must not drop it. Hold it Telegraph. only by the wood and when removing it from the crate, or at any other time, do not break the delicate cappings covering the cell, otherwise the honey will run out. Where to keep it-in a warm, dry room. No place too warm in which a person can live. Never put it in a cellar, as honey will draw dampness and cause the cappings to break and the honey to leak."

We would suggest an improvement the above, that it be printed on a card and tacked upon the top of the crate, where it can be seen not only by those who open it, but by those who are privileged to handle it in transportation.

The range of the honey bee is but little nderstood by the masses, many supposing that bees go for miles in quest of nectar while others think that they go only a short distance. It may be curious to many to understand how anyone can tell how far inderstood. Years ago, when the Italian bees were first introduced into the country these bees, having marks different to the ommon bees already here, were very easily distinguished, and after a bee keeper had obtained the Italian bees, they could be observed and their range easily noticed. If bloom is plentiful close to where bees are located they will not go that frost is approaching, the bogs are very far, perhaps a mile in range, but if bloom is scarce they may go five miles. Usually about three miles is as far as they may go profitably. Bees have been known to go as far as eight miles in a straight line crossing a body of water that distance to land and Dr. King, of Boulder County, used to say that he had seen his bees fifteen miles from home and that they recognized him just as readily as he identified

Primitive Weapons.

It is perhaps not generally known that the defense of Peking is still largely intrusted to men armed only with bows and arrows. A recent imperial decree solemnly directs that those who "succeed in hitting the target with their arrows on horse back five times be given" such and such rewards, while those who manage to hit the mark four times on foot and once on horseback and four times on foot only shall be proportionately recompensed. The decree concludes with a list of the presidents and tallyists appointed for archery competitions which are still to take place. -N. Y. Tribune.

The Nourishing Part of Meat.

The only nutrient portion of meat is the solid part. Hence beef tea, although stimulating, has no food value. The only portion of the flesh of an animal which is possessed of real nutritive value is that part which has been alive and active before death. These living structures are not soluble; if they were, an animal which happened to fall into the water would dissolve like a lump of sugar. During life there is a small portion of nutritive material in solution in circulation in the body. After death, this small amount of soluble food material is rapidly converted into excrementitious matter; and as the skin, kidneys and lungs cease their action, these poisonous substances rapidly accumulate within the body, the molecular or cell life of the body continuing some hours after death.

It thus appears that beef tea, as a French physician recently remarked, is a veritable solution of poisons. The only portion of the flesh which has any nutritive value is that which is thrown away in making the beef tea or extract. The popular faith in beef tea as a concentrated nourishment has, however, become so thoroughly fixed and rooted that some time will be required to rid the world of this erroneous idea: but t is highly important that information upon the subject should be disseminated as rapidly and as widely as possible, for there is no doubt that many lives are annually sacrificed by faith in the superior nutriment value of meat juices.—The Public Health

For the Care of the Hand.

Few people attach much importance to the care of the hands. Many men and women, scrupulously neat in person and inen, are yet very neglectful of hands and finger nails. Nothing, however, is more quickly observed than this negligence and nothing can be more unpleasant. When it s remembered that the hand is offered in salutation to our friends; that it performs a thousand of the most delicate offices at the dinner table, and indeed at almost every moment of the day; that it touches many objects through which it may convey the germs of infections diseases-when these things are remembered, some idea of the importance that should attach to the care of the hands is realized.

Not only should the hands be kept clean, but the nails should be equally well cared for. To do this does not require a manicure set for its success. Two things only are essential, the first of which is to thoroughly soap the ends of the fingers and nails when washing the hands. If this simple rule is followed it will not be necessary to cleanse the nails with a knife or any other instrument, which is about the most injurious treatment that the hand can re ceive. It tears the flesh, or at least breaks the tender skin, and forms a roughness from which all particles can not be entirely removed until time has healed the

The second simple rule is to press back the skin at the edge of the nail, using the strong thumb nail instead of the manicure' unnecessary implement. The skin should be firmly cleared from the nail until it presents an even rim about it, and shows at the base of the nail the whitish halfmoon. This will effectually prevent hangnails and will aid very materially in keeping the nails clean. It is the roughness under the nails and the uneven or broken er, N. Y skin that borders them that harbors minute particles and prevents the absolute clean-

liness that is essential. The hands should be thoroughly washed at night before going to bed. The pores are thus free and unclogged, and the health of the hand preserved. But above all the ends of the fingers should be so well washed and cared for that the skin remain entirely unbroken. Then the grime and soil and even contamination of the day will be powerless to effect harm, as these dan gers come only through the breaking of the skin about the nails.

Polishing the nails may serve for the occupation of idle people, but the busy woman will find that these simple rules of washing the finger ends, if complied with, will result in nails that will bear comparison with the much-manicured hand of the woman of leisure.

The Hardships of Fame.

"I should think Lieutenant Hobson would be sorry he returned to the United States," remarked Mr. Bellefield to his "Why?"

"Just think how weary he will be when he reads the newspaper clippings about 'Hobson's choice.' "-Pittsburg Chronicle-

Cranberry Picking in Wisconsin.

The army of pickers that descends upon the cranberry bogs of Wisconsin every autumn is composed chiefly of Poles, Indians and half-breeds, the Indians being considered the best pickers because they never strike and always accept the prices offered by the overseers. As a rule, they earn a dollar a day and their board. They bring their lodges and tepees with them and camp on the field. The Indians will not begin work until half-past nine in the forenoon, and they promptly knock off at four in the afternoon, in spite of persuasions or threats. This peculiarity sometimes proves costly to growers, for if a killing frost is threatened in the night, the owners are compelled to hurry about and hire more white pickers, since it is a waste the bees may fly, but this is simple when of time to try to get an extra hour's work out of an Indian. He would see the whole field frozen stiff first. At such times the Poles realize the advantage of the situation and demand extra wages for overwork. The Indians are good weather prophets and serve a useful purpose in foretelling when to prepare for frost, and when the word issues from the lodge of the chief immediately flooded and extra help is employed. If the water covers all the berries in time, no damage happens, but those that are left exposed will be ruined .-Evening Post.

FORTUNES IN OSIER-GROW-ING.

Men Who Plant Willows Will Reap a Large Financial Profit.

Osier-growing is an industry that has a great future before it in the United States. Experts of the department of agriculture have been investigating the subject recently and they declare that fortunes await enterprising persons who will thus utilize the vast tracts of land available for this purpose. Planted with the species of willows useful for basket-making, tens of thousands of acres that are worthless for anything else could be made to pay an enormous interest on the investment-not less, in fact, than 20 or 30 per cent. It is absolutely necessary, however, that the proper varieties should be obtained, else the specula tion will not be a success. The average dealer is not to be trusted on such a point.

The willow ware industry, though as yet in its infancy in this country, has been slowly growing during the last few years. there were in the United States according to the census, 403 willow establishments, with a capital of \$2,700,000, employing 3,732 persons, paying annually the sum of \$1,269,000 for wages, and producing \$3,633,600 worth of manufactured ware. The value of raw material consumed was \$1,398,500-an increase of 61 per cent, over that used in

The United States consumes a greater quantity of willow ware than any other country in the world. Our imports of fine ware from one district in Germany amount to about \$230,000 per annum. Willow baskets, hampers, chairs, etc., have become a staple industrial article, and the demand for them is encrmous; in fact, it is far greater than the supply. Sawed-wood and split-wood baskets are used largely for shipping fruits, but these can never take the place of the strong, light, and durable willow baskets for many other purposes Up to the present time the willow-ware i dustry in America has received comparatively little attention, labor being high and the culture of osiers not well understood Meanwhile immense areas along our rivers, on parts of the seacoast, and on some uplands and prairies not suitable for other agricultural employment, invite capital and energy to invest in the growing of willows

for basket-making. The soil for basket willows should be a deep, sandy loam, well drained and thoroughly prepared. The situation ought to be low, level, and naturally moist. The best place to grow osiers is along the banks of rivers and brooks that pass through a level country, and on the small islands which frequently occur in the midst of streams. Completely draining the site for a basketwillow plantation is the first step toward its formation and the foundation of its success. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of marsh land, located principally in the upper lake regions, which might be drained at a small outlay and planted with basket willows, producing an immense profit.

New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc. -Free to All Readers.

All readers will be glad to know that the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, has proved an assured cure for all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disordered action of the Kidneys or urinary organs. It is a wonderful discovery, with a record of 1200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly upon the blood and kidneys, and is a true specific, just as quinine is in melaria. Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D. of Washington, testifies in the New York Christian Witness that Aikavis completely cured him of Kidney and bladder disease of many years' standing. Many ladies also testify to its curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. So far the Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of this new remedy, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. All Sufferers are advised to send their names and addresses to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative



and this is the task before us. A task we may never shirk.

In the gay time and the sorrowful time
We must march and do our work.

We must march when the music cheers March when the strains are dumb, lucky and valiant, forward march! And smile, whatever may come.

For whether life's hard or easy,
The stronger man keeps the pace,
For the desolate and the silent
The strong soul finds the grace.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

-The largest house in the world is in Wieden, a suburb of Vienna. In this domicile there are fourteen hundred rooms, divided into four hundred suites of from three to six rooms each, and they at present shell ter 2,112 persons, who pay an annual rent of over one hundred thousand florins. * * *

-It would seem that the cherry tree, though introduced into England in the Roman days, was first in fashion and excellence in Henry VIII.'s time. His fruit-erer, Richard Haines, who seems to have been one of the fortunate members of his humbler entourage, who preserved his favor—the loftier ones mostly found their way ultimately to Tower Hill-introduced new sorts from Flanders, and these were planted in Kent, whence grew the fame of Kentish cherries, still flourishing. There is an account of a cherry orchard in Kent in 1540 of thirty-two acres which produced fruit that sold in those early £1,000, an enormous sum, as land at that time let at a shilling per acre.

Some fears have been expressed lest persons may be poisoned by eating sprayed fruit. The most exhaustive inquiry and very careful experiments on this point fail show any ground for such fears. The late Professor Riley said that at least several barrels of apples at one sitting must e eaten to obtain a dose of poison, and Professor Gillette, of the Colorado Agricultural College, has said that fourteen heads of cabbage, dusted with arsenical poisons would have to be eaten at one meal to obtain a dose of arsenic. Let it be remembered that the insects we seek to destroy are microscopic in size and the poison necessary to kill millions of them would not prove a dose for a human being.

-Immense fortunes have been made out of the banana business. Revenues do not accrue alone from the sale of the fruit. for the leaves are used for packing; the juice, being strong in tannin, makes an indelible ink and shoe blacking: the wax found on the under side of the leaves is a valuable article of commerce; manila hemp is made from the stems, and of this hemp are made mats, plaited work and lace handkerchiefs of the finest texture; moreover, the banana is ground into banana flour. The fruit to be sold for dessert is ripened by the dry warmth of flaring gas jets in the storage places in which it is kept, and immense care has to be taken to prevent softening or overripening.

When General Andrew S. Burt was colnel of the Seventh United States Infantry, he was watching target practice one day on the range at one of the Western forts. The colonel was an erratic shot. Sometimes he could make a brilliant record, and then he would suddenly become nable to hit the side of a barn. The private who was shooting plumped bullets here, there and everywhere, until

Colonel Burt became disgusted. "Here, give me that gun!" he ordered. The man obeyed. The colonel took care ful aim, let fly, and hit the bulls-eye

"That's the way I shoot," he said tri-

mphantly. Encouraged by his success he drew bead and fired again. This time his aim was treacherous, and the bullet never hit the arget at all. The enlisted man tried to cover up a

smile. But the colonel was not in the least "That's the way you shoot," he said coolly, and handed back the gun.

Some varieties of pears do best on pear stocks and others do best as dwarfs on quince roots; others, still, do equally well on either. Examples of this characteristic following: Angouleme, Bonne and Vicar of Wakefield do best as dwarfs Bartlett Belle Lucrative and Seckel do best as standards. Bosc, Sheldon and Winter Nelis do not succeed at all as dwarfs Anion Buffum and Tyson will do well on either stock. Tyson and Clapp Favorite are rather early pears. Bartlett is the most popular of the fall pears and its good keeping qualities render it good for many weeks. Other good fall pears are Angonleme, Bosc, Louis Bonne, Anjou, Belle Lucrative, Buffum, Flemish Beauty and Seckel. Our finest pears are in this list. There are a number of good winter pears, of which Clairgeau, Lawrence, Vicar of Wakefield and Winter Nelis are the leading ones. Keifer is a winter pear much talked about of late years which has ecome quite popular in Colorado, although the quality is so poor that the advisability

of growing it is questionable. It is the Ben

Davis of the pear family.-Field and Farm, * * * The importance of sanitary regulations for barber shops is urged by a German author, Herr Berger, who states that these places are responsible for the spread of many diseases in addition to those of skin, hair and beard. The barber himself should be free from epilepsy, spasms of any kind, drunkenness and infectious diseases. He should pay special attention to cleanliness of his own hands and person, and should be instructed in the appearance of diseases of the skin, scalp and beard. Persons having contagious diseases of skin, hair, beard other parts should be attended to at shop all combs and brushes should be of material capable of withstanding frequent disinfection, and should be cleansed with corrosive sublimate solution after each use, and shears, razors and clippers should be boiled or wiped thoroughly with alcohol after each use. Brushes to dust away hair cut from the neck should be forbidden. Balls of absorbent cotton, to be thrown away after once using, should be substituted for puff-balls; and towels, etc., should be freshly laundered for each person, or paper napkins substituted, and thrown away after being once used.

Few American perfumes were made forty or fifty years ago, according to O. B. Sal-The annual product is now about \$2,500,000 worth, while the imports reach uses \$1,009,000 worth. For this billions of billions of flowers are consumed. The importation each year of oil of rose is about \$250. 000 worth, and each pound of this requires about thirteen tons of roses, the petals of 400,000 roses being computed to be necessary for an ounce of oil. The gathering of the roses employs 750,000 people in south-eastern Europe from the middle of May to the middle of July. The odors are ob-in Fenville Herald

tained from the roses, violets, jasmines, tuberoses, mignonettes and other flowers y absorption, in fact, distillation, or extraction with ether, sulphide of carbon, o chloride of methyl. Artificial synthetic perfumes are blended with the flowerpomades or essential oils, musk, ambergris or civet, to form vast quantities of fashionable brands of perfumes. The more im portant of the artificial perfumes are terineol (lilac scent), salicylic aldehyde meadow sweet scent), vanillin (vanilla scent), cumarin (new mown hay scent) eugenol (clove scent), ionone (violet scent), cinnamyl alcohol (hyacinth scent), anisic aldehyde (hawthorn scent).

There is reason for believing that the orchard needs fertilizing even more than the ordinary field crops. A part of the fertilizing element of the latter is returned to the soil each year. The plant food that is taken up in the orchard is taken away from the soil forever. None is returned to it. It is estimated that in a single season an acre of apple trees will draw from the soil 49 pounds of nitrogen, 38 pounds of phosphoric acid and 72 pounds of potash. These must be returned or the productiveness of the orchard will be lost .- Ex.

At no time in his whole school career is the boy so deserving of sympathy as at the time of most rapid growth. In all learning, two features are involved: Proper presentation of material by the teacher, and proper attitude of mind on the part of the pupil. Seldom, if ever, can the latter condition be supplied by the boy or girl in the midst of the physical and mental revolutions and evolutions of pubescence. The great curse of this age is the de

mand for rapid education. Parents and teachers crowd the children through a long. hard year's work. Health is sacrificed for promotion. What is learned while a child fatigued is soon lost, the mind's forces being equally dissipated. Vital force is required faster than it is generated. The work of to-day is done on to-morrow's credit, and the system of a child is wholly at a loss to protect itself against disease and accident.

Of William and John Scott, afterward Lord Stowell and Lord Eldon, Lord John Russell used to tell with infinite zest a story which he declared to be highly characteristic of the methods by which they made their fortunes and position. When they were young men at the bar, having had a stroke of professional luck, they determined to celebrate the occasion by having a dinner at the tavern and going to the play. When it was time to call for the reckoning William Scott dropped a guinea. He and his brother searched for it in vain and came to the conclusion that it had fallen between the boards of the uncarpeted floor. "This is a bad job," said William, "we

must give up the play."
"Stop a bit," said John, "I know a trick worth two of that," and called the waitress.

"Betty," said he, "we've dropped two Tribune. guineas. See if you can find them." Betty went down on her hands and knees and found the one guinea, which had rolled under the fender. "That's a very good girl, Betty," said

John Scott, pocketing the coin, "and when you find the other you can keep it for your trouble." And the prudent brothers went with light hearts to the play, and so eventually to the bench and the woolsack.

Destroying Weeds by Electricity

Nearly two years ago California Fruit Grower published an article on the possipility of employing electricity in the destruction of weeds. It seems that a beginning has been made in this direction. The Illinois Central Railroad is the first, so far as the writer is aware, to employ the strange force for the purpose, and it has used it on the weeds along its line, Not only has electricity been found serviceable for weed destruction, but the cost s much less, we are told than when it

was done by hand labor. It has cost the company in the past about \$40 per mile to destroy the weeds. electricity, five miles of weeds can be killed in an hour at a very small expense. A brush heavily charged with electricity runs along about eight inches above the ground, and every weed with which it comes into contact, however big and strong, is immediately killed, and turns block as if frozen.

Electric weed-killers may become in the future as common as grain threshers now are.

The Triumph Peach Suits Him. Report on the New Early Free-Stone Peach by a Michigan Grower.

Together with all other fruit growers have felt the need of an early ripening ree stone peach, and I have been anxiously watching for its introduction. Three years ago I heard of the Triumph, and ummer before last I had an opportunity of seeing it in all the stages of bearing from flower to fruit, in my neighbor's rchard. I decided it was just what was eeded, so last spring I put out one hundred Triumphs and the results more than justified my highest expectations trees were set in the spring of 1897 and pruned to a single stalk; they made a fine growth and were the admiration of the many visitors who came to see them, on account of their strong growth, heavy foliage and sturdy appearance. Neighbor Blanding's Triumphs bore the second year and that was considered surprising, but a limited extent of course, the first year and carried the fruit to maturity. The beautiful appearance of my trees and the home with their own instruments. In the fact of their bearing brought fruit men from far and near to see them and all were surprised and pleased with their large size and fine appearance. From observation and experience I can

say that the Triumph has proven to be all that was claimed for it. It is a large. yellow-flesh, free-stone peach and ripens with the Alexander; its flavor is fine, none better in my acquaintance, and my orchard of 2,000 trees contains all the standard varieties, and the pit is very small. I left the fruit on the trees until fully

ripened and observed what I consider two most valuable points, and they are that it is remarkably free from rot, and hangs to the tree most tenaciously. These qualities were given a thorough test by the long wet spell of last summer. I consider the "Triumph" a most valuable variety, \$1,500,000 worth, and Greater New York rightly named, and it should keep the name of Husted, its originator, green in the

memory of all fruit growers. I have no fruit trees for sale and am not in any way interested in the matter other than to give an honest, impartia statement of my experience with this mos remarkable and valuable peach, which I

Love is a flower In the dim woodland hiding; Love is a rose Scenting the morning air; Love for an hour, Love for a life abiding, Ever it grows For hearts that long and dare,

Love is a dream
That comes by night unbidden;
Love is a vision
Fading with the morn;
Love is a stream
Beneath the rushes hidden,
Murmuring derision,
Laughing us to scorn.
—From "Songs of Flying Hours," by Dr.
Edward Willard Watson. By permission of
Messrs. Henry T. Coates & Co.

Captain Upton.

It is generally admitted that the fruit grown in Colorado is of superior quality and I am firm in the belief that with the care and diligence that should be used in any business and with attention to all the details from the time the trees are set out until the fruit is disposed of there is a profitable future for the fruit industry in Colorado. Year in and year out it will probably pay as large a dividend on the investment as any other kindred occupation associated with the soil.

Why Money Grows Cheaper.

The address of Mr. Hepburn, the retir-

ng president of the State Bankers' Association, at the convention at Niagara Falls, was not caly able and interesting, but it suggested some points which business men are quite too apt to overlook. In theory everybody knows that the rate of interest tends to decline and that the wages of labor tend constantly to advance. It is the natural and inevitable consequence of a more rapid increase in accumulating wealth than in population. The number of workers does not gain faster than the number of persons to be fed and clothed and housed by their labor. But the number of dollars to be employed in productive industry gains with every year's additional interest, and even at the lowest rate yet attained increases faster than population. Many men are unable to realize the fact which Mr. Hepburn states, that the days of high interest for money have departed never to return. Rare and brief spells of disturbance may indeed sive to lenders exceptional opportunities, but it is always a mistake to count upon them, or to strive to produce a state of things which involves an increase in risk quite out of proportion to the increase in profit.

In the long run industries thrive best with moderate charges for the use of capital, and it is only when disturbance of disaster comes that high rates can be even temporarily maintained. The demand for labor depends upon the purchasing power of the millions, most of whom are wageearners. Hence their gain in wages involves an enlargement in the demand for their labor. But when money demands a larger share of the profits in any bus ness there must remain a smaller share for labor, so that in the long run general prosperity can come only when the normal cheapening of capital is not arrested and the wages of labor are not reduced. It is the fashion in some quarters to pray for the return of low wages. But neither this country nor any other that is measurably prosperous will ever see labor growing cheaper and money growing dearer .-

Scene of Strife.

"Any war seenes in that new play?"
"Well, there's a village choir.—Chicago Record.

How to Clean Furs.

Furs become very much soiled and need renovation as much as any other part of a woman's wardrobe, but among the many directions given for cleansing and renovat ing one seldom finds anything regarding furs. Furriers keep all such trade secrets strictly, but occasionally there is a leakage and I am able to give the result of one Dark furs, as seal, mink, and black marten are cleaned with fine cedar or mahogany sawdust, which is kept in stock by furriers The garment is ripped free from the lining, and the fur laid on a table with the hair up; then the sawdust is rabbed in the hair. and neither strength nor sawdust spared during the process. When finished shake the fur lightly over the table and save the sawdust that drops out. Then put upon the table one or two feather pillows in their usual muslin slips, and upon these lay the furs, hair down this time, and beat thoroughly with a switch until the sawdust is out, and the fur is clean as a pin; keep moving the pillows, as the fur must have a soft support while beaten. White furs are cleaned with white cornmeal applied as the sawdust is on the darker varieties. If white furs are only slightly soiled they may be cleaned with magnesia in small cubes that is well rubbed in and then thoroughly dusted out .- Ladies' Home Journal.

BUGGIES DOWN TO \$16.50.

By co-operation the cost of building open buggles has been reduced to \$16.50; top bug-gles, \$22.75; top phaetons, \$37.50; top sur-reys, \$43.75, and all other vehicles at proreys. \$43.75, and all other venicies at proportionately low prices.

All of our readers can get the benefit of these low prices by cutting this notice out and mailing to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, who will send them free by mail a complete catalogue of all kinds of buggles, carriages, wagons, harness, etc., etc.

The American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii.

A portfolio, in ten parts, sixteen views in each part, of the finest half tone pictures of the American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii has just been published and the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has made arrangements for a special edition for the benefit of its patrons and will furnish the mine did even better for they fruited, to full set, one hundred and sixty pictures, for one dollar. In view of the present excitement regarding Cuba these pictures are very timely. Send amount with full address to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent C. M. & St. P. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

> -It is said that Chinese cannot be-telegraphed, but that figures have to be used which correspond to certain words. This code includes only about one-eighth of the words in the language, though this has been sufficient for practical purposes.

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Medical Con

to the Editor of

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Editor's Note:-The al the Merits of the Dr. Slocum take advantage of it at once, GREEN'S FRUIT

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Bear in mine currant cutting currant plants, surplus of Hou berry plants, a spondence wit plant these iter Now is the be this country for

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the Editor of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

Wy dear Sir:-In reply to your late advice, am pleased a state that I have discovered a reliable and absolute cure for the dreaded consumption; also for throat, bronchial and lung troubles; coughs, catarrh, la grippe; scrofula, general decline or weakness, loss of flesh and all wasting-away conditions.

By its timely use thousands of apparently hopeless cases have been permanently cured.

There are, undoubtedly, many of your friends and readers anxious regarding the health of themselves or relatives, who would be benefited or cured, if they would allow me to advise them in the use of my new discoveries.

So proof-positive am I of their power to cure, based upon actual experience, and to better demonstrate their wonderful merits. will send Three Free Bottles (The Slocum New System of Medicine) to any of your readers who will write me at my Laboratory. 98 Pine Street, New York, giving name, post office and express address. Always sincerely yours,

Editor's Note:—The above fac-simile letter is published for our readers' benefit. It is a plain, honest, straightforward offer, and is made to introduce the Merits of the Dr. Slocum New System of Medicine. Every sufferer should take advantage of it at once, and we ask when writing Dr. Slocum, to kindly

SURPLUS CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRIES.

Bear in mind that we have a surplus of currant cuttings, and of two year old currant plants, of various varieties, also a surplus of Houghton & Downing Gooseberry plants, and that we desire correspondence with people who desire to plant these items in considerable amounts. Now is the best time in the history of this country for buying the above items.

Our specialties are Loudon red raspberry plants and Red Cross currant plants. We are the disseminators and owners of these two valuable fruits, and parties buying of us can be assured that their plants are genuine. Notice that price of Loudon red raspberry has been greatly. reduced, so that every one can now afford to plant this most valuable of all hardy, market red raspberries. Fall is the best time to plant.

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Among Our Contributors Are: f. H. E. Van Deman. L. B. Pierce. Sister Gracious. P. C. Reynolds. Etc.

It is nearly twenty years since Green's Fruit Grower was established. It is the dest fruit grower's paper on this Continent, and the only one having 50,000 subrute grower's paper on this Continent, and the only one having 50,000 subreibers. No paper ever attained this success without merit. It has been helpful
a the past, and will be still more helpful in the future. As Geo. W. Campbell
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ather or a mother would object to their children reading. It contains reading
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A farmer's boy starting to plough, Once harnessed an ox to a cough; But the farmer came out, With a furfous shout, And told him he didn't know hough.

In a manner exceedingly rough,
He proceeded to bluster and blough;
He scolded and scowled,
He raved and he howled.
And declared he'd have none of such stough

At length, with a growl and a cough, He dragged the poor boy to the trans He dragged the poor boy to the trough, And ducking him in, Till wet to his chin, Discharged him and ordered him ough.

And now my short story is through— And I will not assert that it's trough, But it's chiefly designed To impress on your mind What wonders our spelling can dough.

And I hope you will grant that although It may not be the smoothest in flough,
It has answered its end
If it only shall tend
To prove what I meant it to shough.
—Professor S. D. Martin in St. Nicholas.

Uniformity of Fertility.

It is a misfortune to a farmer to have different kinds of soil in the same field, though it may be an advantage to have variation on the same farm, so as to grow a greater variety of crops. Difference in fertility only may be easily remedied with manure. But with clay spots, sandy knolls and gravel beds all in the came field, uniformity of fertility can not be expected .-Farmers' Magazine.

Close Shaving.

Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, told a good story to point a political argument the other day. "There was a temperance crank in Detroit," he said, "who was taken sick. He sent for a doctor. The doctor told him he was all right. 'What you need,' he said, The man nearly collapsed. 'Whisky,' he gasped. heavens, the folks wouldn't stand that. I'm The doctor said: 'Ah, that's all right. I'll send around a jug to you and you must take it in hot water.' The patient lay back. 'But if I send for hot water,' he said, 'they'd suspect.' The doctor scratched his head. 'Well, you shave, don't you? Just send down your mug and get the water in that.' This was on Saturday. On Monday the doctor called. 'Well,' he said to the family and friends who were at the house very much excited, 'What's the difficulty? How is the patient?' The whole family talking at once, said: 'He's all right physically, but he's out of his mind completely. He's been shaving once every seven minutes all night and all day."-Troy Times.

Picking Apples.

Reports from every section of the country show that the winter apple crop is going to fall far short of the average. It is rarely that reports are so generally discouraging for this crop as they are this year, and those who take care in harvesting the crop and get their fruit ready for market in good shape may expect to get good prices without difficulty.

Apples should be picked with care, and never so handled that they will receive the slightest bruise. They will stand pretty rough usage without making any immediate show, but if at all bruised, they will soon show the effects of such treatment, and their value in market be depreciated. When the fruit is plentiful, this does not matter so much, because it all sells at a comparatively low price, and enough specimens that are perfect can be selected to all the demand for the first-class trade. It is not a matter of general knowledge who habitually pay more for them than is paid for oranges, but such is the case. It pays to cater to this trade at any time, but

in a year of scarcity it pays best. One Ohio man who takes special care of his appies always sells them to this highclass trade at prices that make his apple trees as valuable to him as any orange grove in Florida. Buyers know about this, and will always pay more for such fruit, unless they can get it at the going price .-

When to Plant Orchard Trees.

It used to be the rule to plant all trees in the spring, and to those not much in the way of tree planting it is still believed to be the best time, but those actually engaged in the business know that early fall is an excellent time for the purpose. Not only does it appear to be the best time for the trees, but there is to be considered that early fall is a period of much more leisure to the farmer than is spring. There will always be many, who will continue to plant in spring. Winter is a dreary time to many, and when spring comes garden work comes uppermost in their thoughts, and tree planting follows with other garden work. But thinking of the run of orchard trees, early fall is better for the trees than spring. Most every one that has had experience knows that spring planted fruit trees rarely make much growth the first season. The reason is because the heat of spring and summer comes on to them before they have got a good roothold. In many cases the trial is so severe that the trees die in summer after having shot out fairly in spring. Early fall planting usually results in the reverse of this. What is meant by early fall is about a month or so before the natural fall of the leaf. With us in this part of Pennsylvania this time is about the close of September and not later than the first week in October. Trees planted at an early time like this must have their leaves taken off, stripped off if they will come, cut off if they are too persistent to strip. Apples, pears, plums and cherries are cer tainly the better planted at this time, but I think in my own case I would let the peaches be till spring, for the reason that winter seems to damage newly set peach But the other trees mentioned should be planted. Usually at the time mentioned the soil is quite dry and warm. This is no hindrance whatever; rather an advantage, as will be seen. The leaves should be taken from the trees as suggested and proper sized holes dug, seeing to it that good soil will surround the roots. The soil being dry can be broken up finely and gotten in well around the roots. This soil should be tramped or pounded in around the roots until compacted as closely as possible. Then when the hole is nearly full pour in enough water to well saturate the soil. When this has soaked away the hole should be filled up level. Trees planted this way find their roots in soil warm and moist, and almost at once commence to make new roots. They are firmly estabbefore winter comes, and when spring returns they make a nice growth, almost the equal of trees never moved, and very much better than those set in spring. I have known of orchards set out in September, when the ground was hot as well as the air, and the soil was dry, and certainly trees could not have done better than these did. This planting in early fall means the gain of a season over that of spring, as the spring planted ones make such a slender growth the first summer.

"O-U-G-H" Or the Cross Farmer who have not planted trees in early fall and make trial of it now, will be pleased with the result when the times comes for the foliage to expand in the spring.-Practical Farmer.

"Hoss" Swappers of Andros

As the days get shorter and the cold creeps down more and more at lonesome evening, that class of Androscoggin farm ers known as hoss swappers begin to gather in the sunny, mellow afternoons on the warm sides of Haymarket square, Lewiston, and exchange horses. Tuesday, just after dinner, for instance, the most miscellaneous collection of old ring-boned, greasedheel, spavined, and broken-down nags ever seen in Lewiston were collected in a kindergarten ring about the boss horse swapper, and every one was talking at once. What a scoop that would have been for the agent of the society with the elastic name! of the horses hadn't been fed, and was chewing a rag bit full of pepper, as was easy to see by the ghastly manner in which imitated the jumping and frisking of a young horse. One of the horse swappers was calling attention to his steed in a loud oice, and all eyes were fixed upon it when it suddenly lost its balance and feil over from exhaustion. All hands tried to set the poor creature upon its feet, but it had stood all it wanted to and with a sigh of relief it stretched out its neck and gave up the ghost. The owner gave a job man a ten-cent piece and the harness and cart to take the body to the city field and bury it. -Kennebec Journal.

Our Boy at Santiago.

"The second night we were in camp on Cuban soil," says Wilson, "was at a place dubbed Crabville. My own tent was pitched close to the graves of four Cuban soldiers killed a few days previous. Just after dark there began to be queer noises, and a handkerchief I laid down began to slowly dis appear under the edge of the tent. I grabbed for it, there was a rattle as if of bones, hasty scuttling over the grass and the handkerchief vanished down a hole into one of those graves. Yes, sir, it certainly spooky, and the first little cold chills had hardly ceased playing tag up and down my back when I heard some one yell: 'Who the d- has got my boot?' Then the boys began an investigation, and the light of the first torch disclosed a funny sight-hundreds of great, brown, dirty-looking land crabs with staring eyes and queer sidling gait, scuttling for every hole and crevice a sight. It was funny, but the humorou side was soon forgotten, for the beggars would give us no peace and would make off with everything movable. Everyone had to sleep with boots on, and in some tents the men took turns in watching with a club while the others slept.

"Cuba has the most ants of any place I was ever in. There are big ants, little ants, black ants, brown ants, red ants, white ants and gray ants. They crawled into every thing, over everything and we became quite accustomed to having them crawl all over

us when we lay down. "When I heard the first bullets sing past I felt queer; wished I wasn't there, don't you know, and at the same time knew I ought to be. Then I saw a man killed and some more wounded, and after that I didn't nind much. I kind of got to feeling that if I wasn't hit in the head it didn't mafter much if I was hit. But I wasn't, and I had a chance to knock a Spanish sharpshooter from his perch in a tree. A black man of the 25th infantry near me caught nearly spent bullet in his arm. The ballvent deep, nearly to the bone. Pulling out his jackknife with the other hand he out out the bullet, made a rough bandage and

went on whooping into the fight. "The bullets flew like hail sometimes Strapping on six canteens I started from the hospital for a brook three-quarters of a mile away. The nearer I got to the brook, the closer the bullets sang. Just as I reached it a Cuban doctor rode up, spoke to me and mismounted. Taking a drinking cup from his pocket, he stooped to fill with water, when a ball struck him in the center of his forehead and he sank down without a moan. I pulled the body up on the bank, filled one canteen and

skipped.
"I've lived on five hardtack and a piec of bacon many a day, when I was sick at that. The bacon is nothing more or less than fat, salt pork slightly smoked, most unpalatable stuff. It is called sow's belly. 've seen sick men starve to death because they simply couldn't eat it, and there was nothing else. We saw so much sickness and death that all sensibility has become blunted and the death of a man now doesn't

affect us in the least. It is only one more poor devil gone."-American Agriculturist. Good News for Asthma Sufferers. We are glad to announce that the Kola plant, recently discovered on the Congo River, West Africa, has proved itself sure cure for Asthma, as claimed at the We have the testimony of ministers of the gospel, doctors, business men and farmers, all speaking of the marvelous cupower of this new discovery. Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, writes that he could not lie down night or day from Asthma, and the Kola Plant cured him at once. Rev. G. Ellsworth Stump, pastor of the Congregational Church at Newell, Iowa, was cured by it of Asthma of twenty years' standing, and many others give similar testimony. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every read-er of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER who suffers from any form of Asthma. In return they only ask that you tell your neighbors of it when cured yourself. This is very fair, and we advise all sufferers from Asthma to send for the Case. It costs you

With this issue of the Fruit Grower we are starting the season's advertising of the Dandy Green Bone Cutters which are manufactured by Stratton & Osborne of Erle, Pa. These people have been known to the public so long and favorably as to need no introduction from us. Suffice it to say that they manufacture the most extended line of bone cutters now offered to the trade and public. Their machines run through a long list of sizes, being made with and without gear, and both hand and power and hand and power combined. They range in capacity from a few pounds to 200 pounds per hour. Write for just what you want. We think they can supply your needs. Ask for their new illustrated catalogue which contains prices, cuts, etc. Please say that you saw the ad. in our paper.



Midsummer.

Where meadow lilles in the grasses toss, Met by the undulate zephyr passing by, Close to a deep, cool copse, where rocks a

moss
With leafy vines in wild profusion lie.
I sit and watch the gurgling brook defy
The torrid heat, with murmurs of cool sound,
No longer city-tired, for I have found
Surcease from the turmoil of trampled So longer from the turmon streets,
Among sweet nooks and dryad-formed retreats
Where some shy flower filling a hidden place,

Here from the sordid world to sit apart, And breathe rich scents whose sweetne

cannot pall:
To note a distant bird-song's tremulous fall,
And greet the squirrel, strong in pulse and heart,
Is more than jubilee or carnival.
—Harper's Bazar.

Failure of the Apple Crop.

Editor of the American Cultivator: Why didn't our large commercial orchards bear heavy or good average crops of fruit this season, when at one time they gave every promise of it, instead of very light crops or none at all? Several reasons have been given, but the one put forth most prominently among them all was "the unfavorable weather in blossoming time." It was said there was too much wet and cold and cloudiness during the time of pollinization or fertilization.

If that was the true reason, why didn't it affect all my trees, some of which are quite well loaded with fruit, including the Baldwins. Again, I have noticed that a great many trees in the gardens of Hallowell and Louden Hill are heavily loaded and in some of the orchards in Gardiner the trees are quite well loaded. Now the weather there was the same as in other locations, where there is but little or no fruit. Hence, that sort of reasoning is slightly, if not largely, erroneous.

What Bismarck Cost Europe.

The influence of a single man upon na tional life, and his power not only in his own country but as affecting the institutions of many other countries, is well illustrated in the life of the late Prince Bismarck. The Figaro, of Paris, estimates that through the direct influence of this man, who really created United Germany, the expenditures for military armament within one-third of a century were brought up to a sum almost double that appropriated for the same purpose at the opening of that period. About 1865 the annual military expenditure of European countries was 2,574,000,000 francs, or \$515,000,000. For the past year this same expenditure had grown to 4.596,000,000 or \$919,200,000 The same paper figures that the Bismarckan policy has cost Europe since 1865 about 45,000,000,000 francs, or \$9,000,000,000.

Epigrams of the War.

"War is not a picnic."-Hamilton Fish. "Suspend judgment."-Sigbee's message "Remember the Maine!"-Schley's signal

"Don't swear, shoot!"-Colonel Wood, to the Rough Riders.

"Don't cheer just now; those poor devils are dying."-Captain Philip. "Shafter is fighting, not writing."-General Corbin, to Secretary of War Alger. "Who would not gamble for a new star

n the flag?"-Buckey O'Neill, Rough "Afraid I'll strain my guns at long range; I guess I'll close in."-Lieutenant Wainwright. "Don't get between my guns and the

enemy."-Dewey, to Prince Henry, of Gerhome."-Schley, on guard at Santiago harbor.

will break at last."-Hobson, to Admiral "Don't mind me, boys, go on fighting."-Captain Allen K. Capron, of the Rough

"Take that for the Maine!"-Captain Sigsbee, as he fired a shot through the Terror. "We will make Spanish the Court language of Hades."-Fighting Bob Evans,

when war was declared. "Excuse me, sir; I have to report that the ship has been blown up, and is sinking."-Bill Anthony, of the Maine. "I want to make public acknowledgment

here that I believe in God, the Father Almighty."-Captain Philip. "Expect to take the place as soon as I can move. Reinforcements will not reach me."-General Shafter, before Santiago. "Don't hamper me with instructions. I'm not afraid of the entire Spanish fleet with my ship."—Captain Clark, of the Oregon, to the Board of Strategy.

Fall and Winter Pears.

Fine-skinned, smooth Bartletts still seem hold their own for the late summer and fall trade. The heavy yield of these trees, and the ready market which they find. makes them a profitable pear to grow, writes S. W. Chambers, in the American Cultivator. Bartletts are not by any means the best pears for home use, for the common Seckel, Flemish Beauty and many dwarf varieties far surpass them in my estimation, but owing to the handsome appearance of the former fruits they will always command good prices. The buying public still judge of fruits largely from their outside appearance. The Bartletts are juicy and sweet, but one soon sickens of them if plenty are to be had. They and squashy, that one must use haste in selling them. They should be pulled off the tree when quite green, and allowed to ripen in a dark room to get the best re-

The old Flemish Beauties are bright, redcheeked pears with a dark, greenish color, but of late years they crack open and spoil in many sections, so that they are unfit for market use. The flavor of these pears is delicious, and beyond comparison. They never sold very well in the general market, and of late years their cracked surfaces have caused them to fall into greater disfavor. Those who know them, however, would always prefer one to almost any other variety of pears, cracks and all included. The cause of this cracking open of the fruit must be due to the soil in some way, but the weather is partly responsible for their injury. In very wet seasons the cracking is a great deal worse than at other times.

The Anjou come in later in the season

and owing to their tough skins are enabled to stand inclement weather. They are very seldom knotty and cracked, and they sell pretty well in the average market. They are abundant producers, and should not be neglected in any orchard. The stings of insects cannot injure these pears as much as the Bartletts or Flemish Beauties, for their skins are so tough and thick that the stings hardly penetrate through to the meat

Good fall and winter pears are always in demand, and owing to the small quantity grown the prices are generally high. They should be ready for market just at the close of the season for summer fruit. This is generally when the grape supply

is beginning to dwindle down. There is a demand for fruit then, and it can be sup-plied with the late fall pears; but if one waits too long the hothouse fruits come in and cause prices to decline. Some of this fruit can be kept for the holidays, but only such pears as have fine, fair outside appearances.-Rural World

Long Faces and Politics.

"Farmers and truckers wearing long aces-Political." This phrase is taken t was intended to call attention to two pieces of information independent of each ther, but it is suggested that the connection between the long faces of farmers and politics is frequently closer than might appear on the surface.-Southern Farm Mag-

Protect the Elephant.

An effort is being made to check the vholesale slaughter of elephants in Africa. The present rate of destruction threatens to exterminate the animal within a few years. The greed of the ivory hunters has een so great that an unusually large number of elephants are being killed for their tusks. The ivory workers of Belgium, of which there are a large number, have suddenly awakened to the fact that if the killing is not checked they may find their occupation gone. In the meanwhile M. Paul Boudarie, a member of the French Society for the Taming of the African Elephant, believes that the animal can be domesticated and made useful. He is trying to secure concerted action by Belgium, France, England and Germany to regulate elephant hunting, and save the beast from destruction. It is to be hoped that his efforts will meet with success. The extermination of the buffalo in this country was blot upon our civilization, and the same sort of destruction is now being visited upon some kinds of birds with most deplorable results. The elephant, besides furnishing ivory, can be made useful, as is now done in some parts of Africa and in India. To drive him from the face of the earth is unworthy of nineteenth century progress .- Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Selling Fruits.

For a couple of weeks back, while we were marketing apples, pears and other things, I have been a frequent visitor at the Buffalo markets and commission stores. I think a little time spent there is time well spent, for one can learn a good many things there that one would not dream of at home. I only wish that all fruit-producers and fruit-shippers would visit the markets more generally and frequently. writes T. Greiner, in the Farm and Fire side. If they are at all observing they will see for themselves that the fruit-grower's werst enemy is the fruit-grower himself. See the great quantity of stuff that is ut-terly unfit for market. See, just at this time, the lot of miserable peaches-peaches n small baskets, peaches in large baskets, peaches in boxes and peaches in crates, that crowd the sidewalks in front of the commission stores-that early stuff not larger than a hickory-nut (and gnarly and imperfect otherwise in the bottom of the basket besides)-the clings not fit to eat and not even good enough for hogs. Those early clings are reliable annual and heavy bearers, and the markets are glutted with them year after year. People get a taste of them at the very beginning of the peach season, and it makes them sick of peaches right away. Such stuff discourages the buyer. It demoralizes the whole fruit market, and I verily believe that the actual loss in cash to the fruit-grower on that account amounts to millions of dollars a year. In fact, it threatens the very foundation of the busiican people to use fresh fruits freely, and to pay a fair price for a good article. The remedy which I would propose, and which I feel sure would prove very effective in bettering the whole of our fruit market. involves first of all the cutting down of all our first early peaches. Even if they bring a moderate revenue to individual fruitgrowers they are still a nuisance and a langer to the whole fruit-growing industry. The sooner the Early Rivers, Early Beatrice and other peaches (so-called) of that class are wiped out of existence, at least for general market purposes, the better for the entire fruit trade.—Rural World.

FORTUNE FOR YOUNG MEN. The new, loud, clear, Giant Talking Machine is creating the greatest sensation in large cities. The new machine and complete public exhibition outfit can be had for less than \$25.00. Examination free, and any bright young man without experience can fill a hall every evening at 25c. admission. People go wild over this new invention. For full particulars address Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.,) Chicago.

The Companion for the Rest of 1898.

The Companion for the Rest of 1898.

The principal attractions offered by The Youth's Companion for the remaining weeks of 1898 provide a foretaste of the good things to follow in the new volume for 1899. To the first issue in November Frank R. Stockton will contribute a humorous sketch, entitled "Some of My Dogs," and in the issue for the week of November 10th will appear Rudyard Kipling's thrilling story of the heroism of soldiers in the ranks, "The Burning of the Sarah Sands." In the seven issues to follow there will be contributions by Lord Dufferin, William D. Howells, J. E. Chamberlain, the American war correspondent, Mary E. Wilkins, Hon. Thomas B. Reed, the Marquis of Lorne, Ame. Lillian Nordica and I. Zangwill. Those who subscribe now for the 1899 volume will receive every November and December Issue of The Companion from the time of subscription to the end of the year free, the Companion Calendar for 1899 free, and then the entire 52 issues of The Companion to January 1, 1900. An illustrated announcement of the 1899 volume and sample coples will be sent free to any one addressing

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Bloomsburg, Pa., March 13, '95.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.
I certainly recommend "Gombault's Caustic Balsam" very highly to all persons needing a horse liniment One of the greatest cures I made in using Caustic Balsam was on a gray mare that I had refused two hundred dollars cash for, time and again, until she was thrown over a stump and injured her shoulder blade. We could hardly get her home to the stable. I sent for a veterinary surgeon and he said I should poultice it to draw the soreness out, which I did for several weeks without any relief at all, until I began using Caustic Balsam, which I continued using until every particle of soreness has gone, and to-day that shoulder is just as good as the other one. I have also used it quite a number of times among my neighbors in severe cases of spavin, with the best results.

The Best Blister Used.

FARM WAGON FOR ONLY \$19.95. In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon, sold at the low price of \$19.95. The wagon is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30-inch wheels with 4-inch tire.



A FALLACY EXPLODED.

den Suffering With Stricture or Enlargement of the Prostate Gland Need no Longer Appeal to the Surgeon.

One remarkable result of the discovery of Solvent-Alterans for the cure of stricture and prostatic troubles is the explosion of the popular belief that the surgeon is the man to appeal to for the cure of these roubles. For centuries men have submitted to the surgeon's kalfe, have used sounds and bongles to keep the passage open. Operations never have and never will remove these troubles. They simply divide or cut through the obstruction, but never remove it so that the operation has to be repeatedly performed in order for

the patient to obtain relief. The history of Solvent-Alterans for the radical cure of stricture and the removal of prostatic diseases is a story of earnest investigation, of repeated experiment and untiring labor. Every land has been searched for curative agents until at last success has crowned relentless purposechemistry and plant life have contributed an absolute and radical cure for urethral stricture, gleet, prostatic irritation and enlargement, mucous discharges and urinary disorders-the importance of which few can realize who have not been person

ally afflicted. We not only publish to the world the formula telling what Solvent-Alterans is made of, but we also publish the names and addresses of scores of men who are glad to testify to the wonderful cures obtained. Of course, in an announcement like this, we cannot find room for many, but if you are interested, send us your name and address and we will send evidence in the shape of testimonials that are absolutely convincing.

Dr. E. W. Hewitt of Highland Park. Dr. E. W. Hewitt, of Highland Park,

Cal., writes as follows:

"I have walted for a time before reporting to you the progress of one of my patients. I treated him twenty-one years ago with sounds and afterwards with electricity, but his case proved to be very obstinate. Twelve years ago he was operated on in San Francisco and was made worse. Under the influence of your Solvent-Alterans the strictures have been removed. It is actually a wonder to me. The old methods of treating stricture I have forever done with. Nearly all strictured men have been fooled by the sounds and instruments until they have little faith in anything. Electricity sometimes cures but it is a great source of irritation, especially in cases of irritable urethra and in nervous patients. I am the owner of the Eureka Springs Hotel and Sanitarium, and now that I have found a reliable remedy for stricture, I shall-be able to do a good work in that especial line."

This is a well authenticated case, where Cal., writes as follows:

This is a well authenticated case, where the treatment was used by the advice and under the personal supervision of the at-

tending physician. The result obtained in this case is truly wonderful, yet no less so than in thousands of others. We give below a letter, received November 11, 1896, from Mr.

W. G. Westcott, of Sackett Harbor, N.Y .: "You will doubtless be pleased to learn of the good results which I have obtained by the use of your Solvent-Alterans. Briefly I will describe my condition when I entered upon the treatment. I had been a sufferer will describe my condition when I entered upon the treatment. I had been a sufferer for nearly twenty-five years with a chronic prostatic obstruction, which necessitated the use of a catheter daily. I could write volumes about the unpleasant experiences, the mortification, unrest, uneasiness and pain which I have suffered as a result of this prostatic disorder. You will doubtless know better than I can tell you what I have passed through. The frequent calls to pass the urine necessitated my rising several times during the night, and also passing the same often during the day; the catheter was my constant companion, nearer to me than any friends, and as much a necessity as food. When I began the use of your Solvent-Alterans in April, 1895, I had little faith that help could be obtained, for I had exhausted every effort, having been under the care of specialists in Bellevue Hospital, New York city, and also treated by one of the foremost physicians in Buffalo. All were disappointing, so far as results were concerned, and I returned home fully convinced that no cure could possibly be found by such treatment. You can well imagine my joy and happiness when I learned of your remedy. I determined to make another trial, which I did. with the result that I have not used the determined to make another trial, which I did, with the result that I have not used the catheter for more than a year. I now pass urine with perfect freedom, it comes quickly without effort, the bladder is fully drained of its contents, and there is no pain or distress attending the effort. You have my best wishes for the future, and for the continued cuccess of your wonderful remedy; for Solvent-Alterans is, in my opinion, a most marvelcus remedy, surpassing in effects any other of which I have knowledge."

The result in this case proves the efficiency of the continued content in the content of the the letermined to make a

The result in this case proves the efficacy of Solvent-Alterans in reducing and subduing prostatic enlargement, which is considered incurable by the medical profession. Mr. C. O. Holmes, of Haverhill, Mass., was afflicted in the same way, and was cured after having suffered for fifteen

Mr. J. W. Adams, of Pink Staff, Ill., in letter dated September 6, 1896, says: "In the year 1882 I was employed on a carrier track on the roof of a large hay barn, and fell about fifteen feet, lighting astride of a timber which bruised my urethra near and fell about fifteen feet, lighting astride of a timber which bruised my urethra near the rectum and caused a most violent inflammation to develop. In six months the stream of urine had-become very small, so much so, that I could pass scarcely more than a drop or two at a time. I would have to get up six or eight times each night to pass urine, which looked as if there had been eggs broken in it, caused by catarrh of the bladder. I was compelled to strain at stool, and when passing urine it nearly killed me. Sometimes it would dribble constantly, keeping my clothes moist. In this condition I began treatment with your Solvent Alterans. To-day I am as well as in my boyhood days. I feel well, sleep well, and am working hard, which I have not been able to do for many years. It is impossible for me to tell you how I suffered. Death would have been a blessed relief to me. To-day I am the pleture of health. Solvent-Alterans did it. I tried everything but the kuife. One bottle cared me in forty days."

Mr. William H. Bews, of Cheboygan, Mich., who is connected with the Swain

Mich., who is connected with the Swain Wrecking Co., writes as follows: Wrecking Co., writes as follows:

"I cannot speak too highly of your remedy;
it is all that you represent it to be. I had
been troubled with stricture for fourteen
years, and expected to be so until my dying
day, but after using your Solvent-Alterans
the third time, I found that I could pass a
stream of water that actually surprised me.
I felt a little inconvenience after urinating,
but it has left me now and I am—as sound as
a dollar."

Mr. C. C. Aman, of Fort Brook, Fla., in a letter dated September 6, 1896, says: in a letter dated September 6, 1896, says:

"I commenced to use your Solvent-Alterans three months ago after suffering three years with stricture and during that time being given up by physicians as incurable. I employed it three weeks and was cured sound and well. It has been two months or more since I stopped its use and am as well and sound as ever. I can do as much work as any man. Solvent-Alterans has made a new man of me and I willingly recommend it to all who suffer with stricture."

Mr. F. V. Whitman, of Walkerville, Mont. says:

Mont, says:

"My experience with your remedy teaches me that every word in your pamphlet is truthful. Solvent-Alterans removed four strictures of about eight years' standing, clearing the urethra to its normal size. The first application brought relief, and a steady improvement continued until I was cured."

Another remarkable care is that of Mr. E. L. Putnam. of Baroda, Mich., who had been troubled with prostatic irritation for several years, and who reports that Solvent-Alterans has completely cured him.

In view of the far reaching consequences of urethral and profitatic disorders, it behoves every man to be physically sound. Many men spend hundreds of dollars in an endeavor to obtain a cure for an irritation of the bladder which produced it, is removed. It is not necessary that you place yourself under the Mont., says: obtain a cure for an irritation of the bladder which is easily cured when the stricture, which produced it is removed. It is not necessary that you place yourself under the care of a surgeon for operation or spend from \$25.00 to \$100.00 for an instrumental treatment which is sure to prove unsuccessful. You can be treated at home. You can use Solvent-Alterans yourself and observe with satisfaction a gradual cure being brought about.

Permit us, therefore, to beg of you, to send you our free book telling all about Solvent Alterans and its marvelous cures; also our folder of testimonials from men of all ages and from all parts of the country. We are sure that your intelligent desire for a thorough cure will do the rest. Address us, therefore, at once, as follows:

EMPIRE MEDICAL COMPANY.

90 Smith Building, Court Square,
Boston, Mass.





The Parrot has Escaped from the Cage.

Every little girl under 14 years of age cutting out this picture, and marking plainly with pencil or pen, the missing bird (if she can find it) will receive free of charge while they last, a set of dall's furnishment. set of doll's furniture, 26 pieces, if she sends her answer with a 2-cent stamp for postage to W. J. Thompson Co., 22 North William Street, New York City.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



ratonee. Address
DREXEL WATCH CO.,
CHICAGO.

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personal guarantee that this is the most valuable knife Green's Fruit Grower has ever offered as a premium.—C. A. Green.

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large knife, but is a strong two-bladed knife suitable for general purposes, and is made of fine steel and guaranteed. We handle and thinnish blade.

Remember, These knives are sent you post-paid by mall. Please state number of knife wanted when ordering. GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GRAPES, ETC

REYNOLDS | not met since my former visit he readily recognized me and gave me a cordial wel-

EXPERIENCE IN HORTICULTURE.

APPLES THE RESULT OF SCIEN-TIFIC HORTICULTURE.

There are a few moderate crops of apples n Western New York this year. From my observation I should judge that one orchard in twenty has some apples and perhaps one orchard in a hundred has a good crop of fair, sound, marketable apples. I have been iding around some of late among the orch ards trying to ascertain, if possible, why a few orchards bear fruit while the great najority of orchards are barren or have only a few scattering apples fit only for the dry house. Riding on the cars through those sections of Monroe and Orleans counties best adapted to the production of fruit you pass orchard after orchard, some very large ones, covering the best land upon the farms, that are entirely unproductive and apparently neglected, a stunted growth of weeds or June grass under the trees, which have thick, scraggy tops, the foliage pale, unhealthy and many of them have subheads near the ground, where sprouts have started and been left to grow, robbing the upper heads of the nutrime t of which they o much stand in need, the owners lacking enterprise sufficient to prune and cultivate them as they should be pruned and cultivated and lacking courage and decision to dig them up. Now, why is it that some orchardists

have tolerably fair crops of apples, annually, while others have hardly a full crop once in ten years? I have asked this question, repeatedly, through Green's Fruit Grower, and other publications, and am be-ginning to conclude that it is because the former treat their orchards in consonance with the revelations of science, while the latter entirely neglect such instruction. By science I mean ascertaining the cause of phenomena and effects, learning the laws of nature and applying treatment in accordance with that knowledge. Science teaches that fruit trees and plants, to grow freely and bear healthy fruit fit for the proper nourishment of mankind, must have a liberal supply of moisture to dissolve its plant-food and transport it to the leaves, thence to the inner bark and to the roots to promote their growth, must have plant-food in abundance, must have healthy foliage and the fruit itself must be proected from the ravages of insects and from parasitic fungi. Science and experience have also taug'it us that certain chemicals applied at the right time, will prevent the germination of the spores or germs of the fungi and will destroy the predacecus insects that feed upon different parts of a tree or upon its fruit. I will not say that all those who spray their trees and fruits with proper fungicides and insecticides have good fruit, but I will say that all those whom I have visited, who have had good fruit, without a single exception, have practiced thorough and timely spraying. I have found that those who are prompt and thorough in spraying also cultivate their orchards freely to release plant-food and conserve moisture, and many apply plant-food lirectly, either in the form of barnyard ma-

nure, commercial fertilizers or plow under reen manure. Learning through the daily papers that tract of land on the line between Monroe na Orleans counties, between Morton and Lake Ontario, had become quite famous for the production of peaches I went out there the last of September to ascertain the particulars and learn whether they have any peculiar methods of compelling that somewhat fickle fruit to grow. The mercury rose to 86 degrees and I found it pretty hot work tramping around over the dusty highways and mellow orchards. rode over the same tract 17 years ago and lowed the splendid grain farms and the arge crops of beans. Those farms still produce large farm crops but the farmers have been planting peach orchards and tak-ing better care of their apple orchards and many of them receive larger incomes from their fruits than from their cereals and

A little north of the Morton station, on he Hamlin, Monroe Co. side of the townine-road, I called upon Mr. Stephen W. Randall, the gentleman who kindly enternined me on my former visit, in 1881, and drove me around among the farmers. He occupies the splendid homestead then the residence of his mother and also owns a farm on the opposite side of the road, in Kendall, Orleans Co. He was in an apple orchard engaged, with an assistant, in picking up drop apples, to be delivered at the dry house in Morton. Although we had

come. His Baldwin trees were fairly well filled, with good-sized, sound fruit. The orchard is quite an old one and contains about 140 Baldwin trees, which were the only ones bearing much. On my former visit it was about the only orchard in the neighborhood that was bearing much fruit and the proprietor informed me that he had been offered \$5.00 a barrel for his apples. It is doubtful whether any such price has been received for apples since then, too many other species of fruit have come in to take their place. He has contracted his apples to a Mr. Loomis, of New York, for \$1,500. I suppose that the purchaser must have been pretty well assured that there would be from 700 to 800 barrels, nearly 6 barrels to the tree, as he had been paying about \$2.00 a barrel in the neighborhood. The price has advanced about 25 cents a barrel since the sale was made. Mr. R. gets 50 cents per 100 pounds for his drop apples. The remainder of the orchard were Greenings and miscellaneous varieties that were not bearing much this year.

Mr. R. sprayed his trees three times and is entirely convinced that Paris green is death on the Codling worm, as well as on the other numerous insects that chew, and that Bordeaux mixture, opportunely applied, prevents the germination of the germs and spores of fungi. An elderly gentleman, who was assisting Mr. R., related the following incident: A man, near Albion, who practiced spraying, was joined by a farmer who did not believe in any such nonsense and declined to use the sprayer. When farmer No. 1 was spraying his orchard he threw some spray over a row of trees in his neighbor's orchard and those were the only trees that matured fruit, although the whole orchard blossomed full. A week earlier I visited a large orchard in the town of Parma that was bearing a full crop of large Baldwins. In the course of our walk over the orchard we passed a triangular plat, containing a few trees that had been cut off from the orchard and sold to a man as a site for a residence. This man did not care to take the trouble to spray his trees, but the proprietor of the large orchard, when spraying his own trees had thrown some spray over a row of trees along the line in the small plat, and called my attention to the fact that those were the only trees that were bearing much fruit. It is these object lessons that are gradually convincing fruit growers of the utility of spraying, when the statements of writers are passed unheeded.

I have met two successful fruit growers this fall, who had become convinced that Paris green is not an effectual poison for the Codling worm, although destructive of other insects. Their reasons for their conclusions were, that they had sprayed twice with Paris green and there were some wormy apples on their heavily loaded trees. Perhaps they had failed to distribute the poison at just the right time, for others whom I visited had used the poison three times and had but few wormy apples, and they had no doubt of its efficiency.

Mr. Randall has a fine lot of quinces that he sprayed and thinks it prevented those fungus spots that have covered that fruit of late years. He has picked part of his crop and sold them for \$1.75 per barrel. Quinces are generally a good crop this year. He has also a peach orchard of 1,280 trees, planted 16 by 18 feet, hence covering about 31/2 acres. They have been planted four and five years. From 500 trees of Crawford's Early he sold 1,200 baskets, receiving 65 cents a basket for the first class His Elbertas, Crosbys and Horton's Rivers were ruined by the leaf curl. This orchard is on a strong loam covered with small stones. It is well tilled and the trees have made a strong, healthy growth. There is a young orchard of plums on the Hamlin farm, which I did not visit. Mr. R. very a norse and drive me around, but, seeing the urgency of the work before him I peremptorily declined to accept of his kind offer and tramped along afoot, hat in hand and umbrella overhead As I traveled northward I passed several orchards with a few apples in them and a number of young peach orchards that seemed to have made a good start. I also passed several inviting residences that Somehow these old-fashioned farm houses, those upright fronts with a room either side

ooked as if they might be pleasant homes. painted white, with green blinds, appeal to me, although proclaimed by artists in bad taste, but they call to mind memories of my youthful days and farm life. Then of a hall, facing the highway, and a wing with dining-room, or kitchen, also facing the highway, were pleasant dwellings and kept the busy inmates in view of passers One of the finest young peach orch-

ards that I saw was on the farm of Alfred Bassett. It was, apparently about five rears old, the foliage was very green and there was remarkable uniformity in size and form of the round heads and the ground CURRANTS, INTRODUCER OF THE was cleanly cultivated. There was another PEARL large, older peach orchard upon the place, GOOSEBERRY but as there was no one at home I could get no direct information about them. I FREE FROM MILDEW. learned from neighbors, however, that he MOST PROLIFIC sold about 1,500 baskets. GOOSEBERRY KNOWN Opposite Mr. Bassett's, in Monroe Co., is

Seth Bush, of Rochester. The farm is worked by a Mr. Clark. When I visited this place, in 1881, the late Mr. C. T. Bush, of the present proprietor, was living and the farm contained over 400 acres of good, sandy loam, which bore heavy crops of wheat, barley and beans. It was a splendid farm and, undoubtedly, a profitable one. Of late years the size has been greatly reduced. The present lessee was absent attending a fair in Brockport, but his brother was at home and showed me the peach orchards. There is a flourishing young orchard of about 15 acres on the place, and an older one of 10 acres. The old orchard had a number of trees loaded with late peaches, the Smock and Ostran-We will Mail you Post-paid Your Choice of the Following Knives der. The Smocks were unusually large for that variety and the Ostrander greatly resembles it in appearance, but was a few days later. The young orchard was clean and mellow and had just been seeded to rye, probably to be plowed under for veg-etable mold in the spring. The old orch-ard was growing a crop of buckwheat. I presume the late peaches will sell for a good price. These are the only peache later than Crawford's Early that I have seen this year. Other late peaches were destroyed in June, by the leaf-curl. A few Crawford's Late have come into Rochester, but I could not learn whence. A walk of three-fourths of a mile farther, brought me to Troutsburg, on Lake Ontario, a place growing into quite a flourishing summer resort. It was already deserted al though summer weather had not departed. A good many such places have sprung up of late years on Lake Ontario, as well as on other lakes, and they afford something of a market for farmers' and gardeners knife as this. You cannot buy this knife produce .- P. C. Reynolds.

One touch of love mends all a heart's

Eruptions, boils and pimples have their cause in bad blood. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures eruptions by curing the cause. The Red Cross Currant.

This variety of recent introduction is considered a substantial gain for the fruitgrower and for the private garden. The Red Cross is a seedling produced by Jacob. Moore, the well-known originator of new fruits, and who is worthy of special respect and congratulation for this achievement. The seed was derived from the Cherry currant, artificially crossed with the White Grape current. The seedling shows plainly, to some extent at least, the influence of both parents. It has the large size and color of berry of the cherry, and the longer stem and milder quality of the white grape. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very productive, more so than either of the parent plants. Compared with the Fay currant the bunches of the Red Cross are onger and the berries hold their size better to the end of the stem, averaging larger and more uniform. The berries are sweeter than the Fay or the Cherry, the latter being particularly acid. The Red Cross is remarkably productive, and the clusters grow in groups or masses, instead of being singly distributed over the plant, an arrangement which favors rapid picking or gathering, and another feature conducing to the same end is the length of stem between the spur and the fruit, allow ing the picker to take off the stems without interference of the berries with the fingers; these are important points, espe cially to the commercial grower, as they will be indicated in the expense account at the end of the season. Looking over all the varieties of red currants available for the market growers where we find the Red Dutch, the Cherry, the Victoria, Prince Albert, La Versailles, North Star and Po-mona it will be seen that the Red Cross surpasses each of these in one or more characteristic points and is their equal in any particular. Compared with the Red Dutch it surpasses it in size of berry and cluster and in quality of fruit and productiveness while it is quite its equal in vigor and habit of plant. Its large berries and longer clusters and better quality as well as other points, make it more desirable than the Cherry, and so with each of the others mentioned it appears to stand out ahead of them in some important feature, distinguishing it as their superior, and as the leading variety either for the market or the home garden.-Vick's Magazine.

Present Claims of the Small Fruits

All of the listed varieties of small fruits are desirable occupants of the garden. It is certainly very desirable to take a full course of these gifts of nature's "lavish kindness." They are arranged, too, in such a beautiful order of succession and extend their generosity over so long a period that those are to be congratulated who can start in with the first ripe strawberry and con-tinue picking until the last blackberry has fallen into the basket.

There is surely nothing to be said against the strawberry. But he is an exacting little fellow, and demands, like the moneylender, double security. To keep on good terms with him you must arrange for a new bed every two years, and so devote about double the space for the old family and the new. If it can be afforded, of course, it pays. Now, the raspberries are different. They are content with their inheritance or allotment, and though they will spread if you let them, they ask no more than is given them. Another point where they differ from the strawberry is in the fact that they are not as much on the market. They are not as good travellers and consequently not as procurable. In other words, it is easier to buy strawberries than raspberries. This is an item to b considered and an argument in favor of

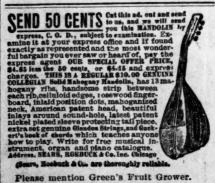
their claims to a place in your garden. Next the blackberry appears. Not scarse or hard to get, yet it is easier and cheaper to raise them than to buy them, and with any kind of culture the home-made are far better than the bought. They are a corp of "Rough Riders," and require strict dis cipline, or they will get out of rank and straggle all over the garden. But they are very prolific, and ten or a dozen vines, well stationed and kept under close rule, will forage for a small family to considerable advantage and pay well for "their keep." Their staying qualities, too, are good, as they are about the last in the small-fruit line to leave the field.

Tastes and opinions, of course, differ Presiding over a competitive assembly of small fruits, in case of a tie we would give the casting vote to the current, and if com pelled to limit our selection to one variety the currant would be "it."

We are pretty well convinced that the small fruits are the most profitable crop for the average home garden. The large extent to which truck farming is being carried on, and the facilities of transportation, bring all varieties of vegetables to our doors, and sharp competition lowers prices so that it is cheaper to buy vegetables than berries. The small fruits are not exacting in their demands, and require less attention than the general stock of garden produce. There is often space outside the garden fence for a few vines, which might otherwise run to weeds. We think we offer good advice in urging their claims to all the room that can be spared them, and to timely, judicious care, for which there is no time like the present.-The Rev Isaac L. Kipp, in N. Y. Tribune.

A Good Appointment.

Governor Black has appointed Prof. Mark Vernon Slingerland, of Cornell University, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist. For eight years Professor Sling erland has been prominently connected with the entomological work at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Cornell, from which miversity he received the degree of B. S. Nearly all the bulletins the stations have issued on injurious insects have been written by Professor Slingerland. It is estimated that the bulletin on the pear pyslla alone was worth \$1,000,000 to pear growers. His pen has been a favorite in the leading agricultural papers of the country, which recognize him as an authority because of his original investigation and careful collation of results. The practical work of the entomological department of the State is in the protection of crops, and of all the various forms of plant life, from insect marauders. The selection of so expert a specialist on insect life as Professor Slingerland means a continu-ance of the usefulness of this department to the vast agricultural interests of the State.-N. Y. Farmer.





The Youth's Companion.

Every Thursday the year round the young and cld in more than half a million households welcome The Companion as an old and belobed friend. The exceptional character of the contents of the paper from week to week and year to year is indicated by the following contributions to early issues:

Nov. 3. Some of My Dogs, FRANK R. STOCKTON.

Being a faithful account of the characteristics of "Uno" and other four-footed pets.

Nov. 10. The Burning of the "Sarah Sands," RUDYARD KIPLING.

A tale of the unboastful valor of an infantry regiment facing death by fire on a crowded troop-ship. Nov. 17. My First Cruise, MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Being a narrative of a pleasure trip in the Baltic during the Crimean War.

Nov. 24. A New England Girl Seventy Years Ago, MARY E. WILKINS.

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Opportunities for Young Explorers, Sir Clements Markham. Art Stude ats in New York, G. W. Breck.

The Growing Child, Dr. Mary P. Jacobi.

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mas Double Numbers. PREE - The Companion Calendar for 1899, lithographed in the most delicate and harmonious colors - suitable for the prettiest corner in the lo reliest home, and

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Golden Rod.

I know a field, a sunny field,
But not in sunny France;
And there is neither glint of shield
Nor gleam of pennoned lance;
Nor does the wind toss knightly plumes,
Nor silken tents unfold,
And yet in autumn it becomes
The Field of the Cloth of Gold.

For when the haze of summer days Has melted from the skies,
And we, without reproof, may gaze
Up into heaven's eyes,
A host their plumes and banners shake
In joust with breezes hold,
And golden-rod's bright champions make
The Field of the Cloth of Gold.

The butterflies with blazoned wings
Are heralds for the fight,
And many a lovely lady flings
Her token to her knight.
And so, amid their gorgeous sulte,
With pomp and wealth untold,
Summer and autumn royally meet
On the Field of the Cloth of Gold.
—St. Nicholas.

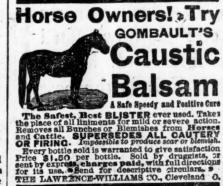
Clean Finger Nails.

A gentleman applied for a boy, and nearly fifty applicants presented themselves in answer. Out of the whole number he selected one and dismissed the rest. "I should like to know," said a friend, "on what ground you selected that boy, who had not a single recommendation."
"You are mistaken," said the gentleman, "he has a great many. He wiped his feet and closed the door after him, showing that he was careful. He gave his seat instantly to that lame old man, showing that he was thoughtful and kindly. He took off his cap when he came in, and answered my questions promptly, showing that he was entlemanly. He picked up the book which I had purposely laid on the floor, and re-placed it upon the table, and he quietly awaited his turn instead of pushing and crowding, showing that he was honorable and orderly. When I talked to him I no ticed that his clothes were brushed, and his hair in order; when he wrote his name I noticed that his finger nails were clean. Don't you call these things letters of recom-mendation? I do."—Christian Standard.

Mechanical Genius in Indiana

William Brinkman, the blind genius of Kokomo, Ind., performed an astonishing feat last week. As a demonstration of his mechanical ability he agreed to take his cottage organ to the courthouse square and tear it down and put it together again within a period of three hours. The organ contains 295 pieces, including keys and reeds. He began the task at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and before 4 o'clock he was

playing on the reconstructed instrument, a large crowd witnessing the exhibition. Every piece was taken down and thrown into a promiscuous pile. Brinkman had no trouble in replacing the parts, getting every reed and key in its proper position. used but six tools in the operation. He is a skillful piano tuner and clock repairer. Recently he ascended the courthouse tower, a height of 185 feet, and mended the town clock.



15 MINUTE TOP spins nearly 15 minutes; cannot sc. JAS. LEE, Omaha Bldg., Chicago.



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GRAPES. Brighton. Worden

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Hydrangea Panicula
Grandiflora.
Weigrelia Rosea.
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Queen of the Prairie

ORNAMENTALS.

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VOL. XVIII. HEALTH DEPA

The Best Time of

Written for Green's Fru SALLIE E. HIN to the orchard in each of beauty around of beauty around or ladened branches And I said as I gazed on th Surely spring is the lovellest Again I returned when the And the fast forming fruit How faint seemed the pros the day repay. And this is a promising tim of fruits red and luscious Could the heart ask for mo far and near, Surely autumn's the very b

What Constitutes a Sanitary Ho

There are several ways moisture from a house. if one lives where a clea compact clay can be had, who has made this whole for the last thirty years, clay, which may be beat mass, and which has a s for moisture to maintain it dition, seems to constitute to the passage of impure of clay well rammed whi pede the movement of air t which ordinary cellar conci no parallel. It can be co crete for cleanliness and g Where clay is not available ing of asphalt over the our lar wall will afford a c more costly protection as asphalt between two thick crete for the cellar bo ford complete protection f cities now every house built owner to live in has its con outside the foundation wall, cellar bottom, sometimes times without concrete cove

The following story from pital has its funny as well A woman had been brou

pital in a very weak state.

nothing for her; she seeme all hold on life, and grade and worse. The husband, been to see her and who self, was sent for to tak leave. He came, this tim His companion was a buxon of the Moll and Poll type, delight in parading the fa tended to succeed the dying affections of her kind but soled lord. I was in a fe lest the shock should haste end. But I didn't know th bound in human nature, e ate feminine human natur woman." the man began. the bed, in an apologetic ai never worn before, "you've time. The young woman says there ain't no hope. good wife to me, and I sl his declarations of undying woman, who a minute ago and listless, was alive-a alive, too. Her eyes gleam an effort to get a good loo visitor, who was standing the widower presumptive. the husband and his newof the ward as quickly as "I ain't dead yet, nurs gasped out as I came back What all the doctors, to beef tea could not do, the tating rival and possible done, and "soon a wonder for the woman did not die from that day. We all too She had got a new re

hope, to rout the enemy a How to Postpone

and I honestly admit we

great effort with all the r

could make her take. Be

she went home, strong and

This desirable result may told by Dr. W. Kinne food in which earthy salts a in the Humanitarian (Lond "Anatomical experiment tion show that the chief ch old age are the deposits of e gelatinous, fibrinous char man system. Carbonate an lime, mixed with other salt ous nature, have been found Freater part of these earth observation shows, man be tinous condition; he ends in bony one, -- soft in infancy, By gradual change in the ars the ossification comes middle life is passed, a more opment of the ossific charac course these earthy depe fect all the physical organ trefere with their functions ication of the heart produ lect circulation of the blood aged. When the arter calcareous matter there with circulation, upon which Dair of the body.
"Hence, as blood is produ lation of the food we eat, t

Without nutrition ch, in time, block up th

ents for destroying life